
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 58

May 1, 1933

No. 9

Does A Book Drive Pay?

Faith Holmes Hyers

Baltimore's New Public Library Building

Pauline M. McCauley

Joseph L. Wheeler

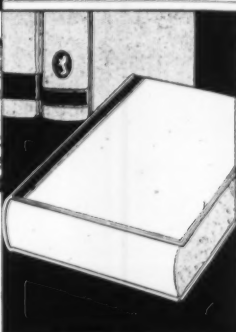
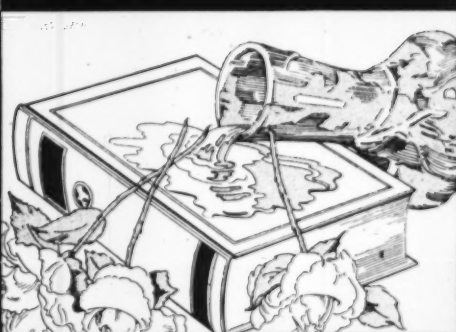
The Complete Development Of The Open Plan
In The Enoch Pratt Library At Baltimore

Alfred Morton Githens

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH (MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST) BY

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Unemployment and idleness of today will be followed by what we shall call Leisure tomorrow. The wider and wiser use of Reading hinges upon the encouragement of a wider and wiser use of time by people with time on their hands. With this in mind, the May fifteenth issue of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* will present the first of a three point program for libraries. Since people are getting ready to go on vacations, Recreation will be the main topic in this issue. In August, Avocation will be featured and in September Vocation will be emphasized.

The leading articles in the May fifteenth issue will be "Can A Library Go Outdoors?—The Type and Paper Country Club," by Hugh Grant Rowell of Teachers College, Columbia University and "Books and Leisure," by Leon J. Richardson, Director of the University of California Extension Division. A bibliography on Recreation and reports of exhibits in public libraries on out-of-door activities will also be featured. This promises to be a most important number.

B. E. W.



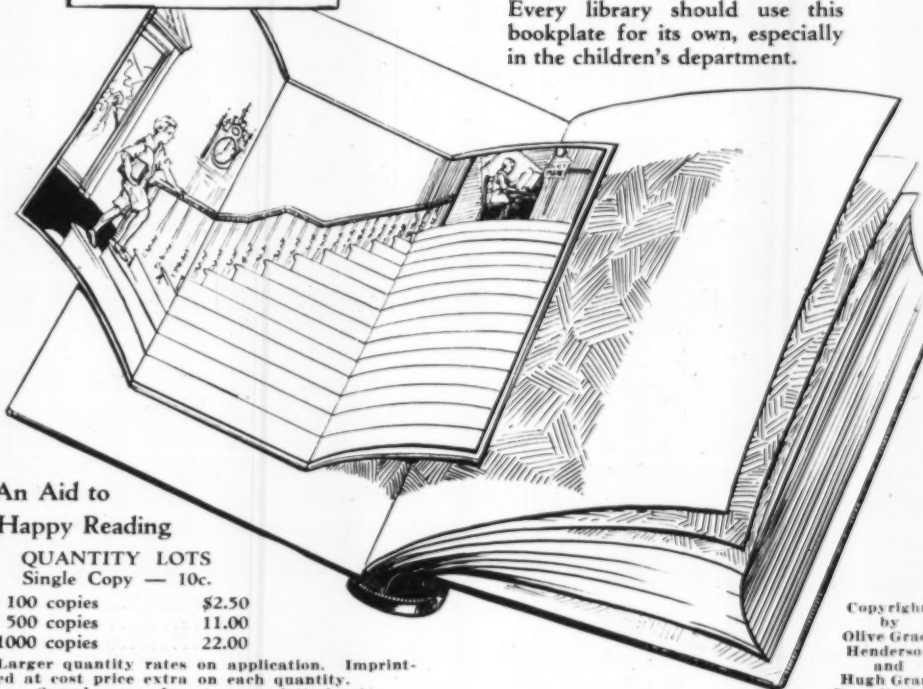
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



The Complete Development Of The Open Plan In The Enoch Pratt Library At Baltimore

By ALFRED MORTON GITHENS.

Architect

THE ENOCH PRATT is the last of a series of five city library buildings differing from all others in interior arrangement. They show the steady and gradual evolution of a definite ideal. Their distinguishing characteristics are three: The main floor with Desk, Catalog, Reading Rooms and Shelving is as far as practicable one great Open Space like a banking room, or even a department store; this Open Space is directly accessible from the street; under this Open Space is the bookstack.

We speak of this type as the Open Plan. It is, we might say, the expression of a Theorem based on the following Seven Postulates; or if we prefer mysticism to mathematics, these are the Seven Hills on which the Open Plan is built, the Seven Lamps that show the way to it:

I. SPACE on the main floor is valuable; it should not be wasted.

II. LIGHT on the main floor is valuable to the readers; an outside wall should not be blocked up with book-stacks.

III. DARKNESS is not harmful to books, and sunlight and strong light are detrimental; they can be stored best in rooms without windows.

IV. BOOKSTACK WINDOWS are less efficient than electric lamps, for they give useful light only a short distance down the aisles; therefore they may be dispensed with as sources of light.

V. BOOKSTACK WINDOWS make it difficult to properly control temperature and humidity; they are not useful for ventilation, since even open service stairs and openings from adjoining rooms have proven better; so they may be dispensed with as sources of ventilation.

VI. PROXIMITY of Stack to Delivery and Service Desks is desirable and no place is nearer and less useful for other purposes than directly underneath.

VII. WASTE OF SPACE is wrong; unnecessary corridors, passages or hallways, architecturally beautiful or otherwise, are a shocking waste of space and should be eliminated.

History

The origin of the Open Plan is somewhat obscure. John Cotton Dana had advocated one great space with bookcases as partitions, for the ideal library; but the Open Space with stacks below seems to have been first developed on a large scale some twenty years or more ago for the City Library at Springfield, Massachusetts,¹ by my late associate Edward L. Tilton of New York, working in conjunction with the librarian, Hiller C. Wellman. The plan seems to have been a departure from any in existence, of a rather brilliant originality. Certain things about the building were better changed, but the great idea was there. It is the first Open Plan.

¹ Description and illustrations in *Lib. Jour.*, 37:29-30, Feb. 1912.

Dr. John S. Billings in his draught for the New York Public Library a few years before, placed the stack below Delivery Desk and Main Reading Room, but these are on the top floor of the building. There is nothing else in common with the Open Plan. However, Dr. Billings demonstrated that communications up and down between Desk and Stack were altogether feasible and perhaps more rapid than horizontally from Desk to Stack Entrance.

The library at Somerville, Mass.,² followed the Springfield Library, but with a difference in organism. The stack with many windows to the outside air was done away with. This was a great step in advance.

Next came the Wilmington Library, in 1922, some ten years later.³ It was a logical development of the Open Plan applied to a larger library. The high basement was eliminated, the lower floor made the main floor and the upper floor with the smaller rooms made of less importance. The building was recognized by the American Institute of Architects; Mr. Tilton and I were each awarded their rarely given "Exhibition Medal for Excellence in Public Work."

Shortly after this the trustees of the McGregor Memorial Fund engaged us to design the library for Highland Park, in Michigan. They desired an exact replica of the Wilmington Library, but their terrain was nearly flat which changed the problem somewhat. Of course we refused to reproduce the exterior design. The building represents no important forward step in the development of the Open Plan. There are fewer entrance steps, though it is but a variation on the Wilmington theme.

Latest of the series is the Enoch Pratt at Baltimore, described elsewhere in this number. It is far larger than any of the others, with a highly developed system of control and an intimate connection by stairs and book-lifts between each of the nine departments of the main floor and those portions of bookstack beneath that serve as reservoirs for their own special books.

Relation Of Main Floor To Ground Level

The City Library at Springfield was a peculiarly difficult problem, as it was set on a steep hillside with a sloping street in front, a high plateau behind, and a public right-of-way straight through the center of it which had to be maintained. A wide areaway or dry moat was cut behind the building for its full length and almost down to the stack floor level. It was thought the stack should be well out of the ground on account of dampness though this can be readily overcome by modern methods of membraneous

waterproofing. At Somerville, the desire to use the outside portions of a well-lighted basement for Children's Room, Work Rooms and Lecture Room determined the placing of the main floor well above grade. At Wilmington and Highland Park it is near street-level; at Baltimore exactly at street-level with no entrance steps at all.

Naturally, in libraries, as in all other buildings, there has been a trend toward the avoidance of unnecessary entrance steps. The stately "*Perron*" has lost its vogue, and small-souled human animals are showing a tendency to dart in through basement entrances instead of ascending the "*Escalier d'Honneur*"; the New York Natural History Museum and Brooklyn Museum have sealed up their great entrances, turning their vestibules into exhibition rooms, and leaving their outside entrance stairways untrodden and leading nowhere. The Carnegie Foundation always opposed these entrance stairways to public libraries; when Mr. Bertram saw many steps on a Carnegie Library plan he "saw red."

These five libraries show a consistent evolution in this. Springfield, on its steep hillside, requires so many steps that they are divided, some outside, some in. Somerville avoids outside steps, but puts them inside. There are a few only in Wilmington, still fewer in the McGregor at Highland Park, and in Enoch Pratt, none at all. The reader marches in as he would to a bank or a Fifth Avenue shop. The Hill of Parnassus is not as steep as it used to be, though the sturdy New Yorker still cheerfully climbs one hundred and two steps from Fifth Avenue sidewalk to his Main Reading Room. Perhaps affairs are on a business basis now and entrance steps are not good business. If there were two equally sound banks or shops side by side and one had a grand staircase and the other entered on the level there is no doubt which would get the new accounts.

A library with low windows has another advantage. Passing such a building one has glimpses of readers and books, tempting one to enter; this is simple crowd psychology. In Baltimore the first floor windows are developed as show-windows for new books and for objects of current interest that suggest further research within. The backs of the show-windows are glazed in the upper part so passers-by can see not only the objects on view but the readers passing inside the library. Readers in the act of reading or studying cannot be seen. This seems the first instance of the extensive use of exhibition windows, urged so long by librarians.

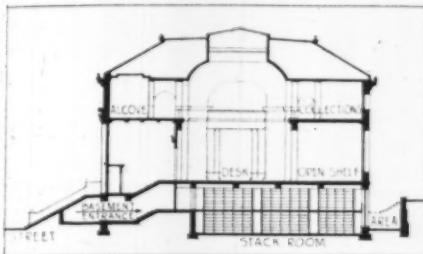
Ventilation Of The Stack

Springfield depends for its ventilation on windows along the side and end of the stack-room, opening on the dry moat behind the building. Wilmington's stack has its stale air drawn out

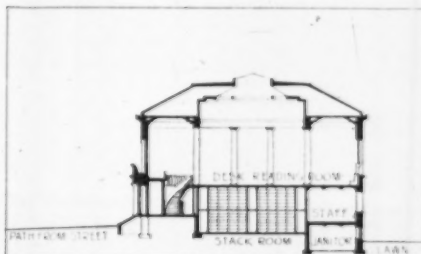
² Description and illustrations in *LIB. JOUR.* 39:35-38, Jan. 1914.

³ Description and illustrations in *LIB. JOUR.* 48:751-752, Sept. 15, 1923.

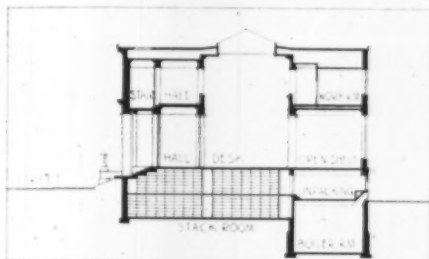
Sections Through Open Plan Libraries, Taken On Central Axes, All Drawn To Same Scale



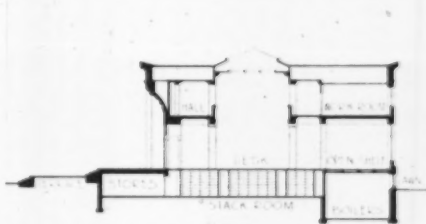
Springfield City Library, Springfield, Mass. Hiller C. Wellman, Librarian; Edward L. Tilton, Architect. Constructed On Hillside Sloping Up Toward The Back; Stack Carried To Rear Wall, With Outside Windows Opening On Artificial Arcaway.



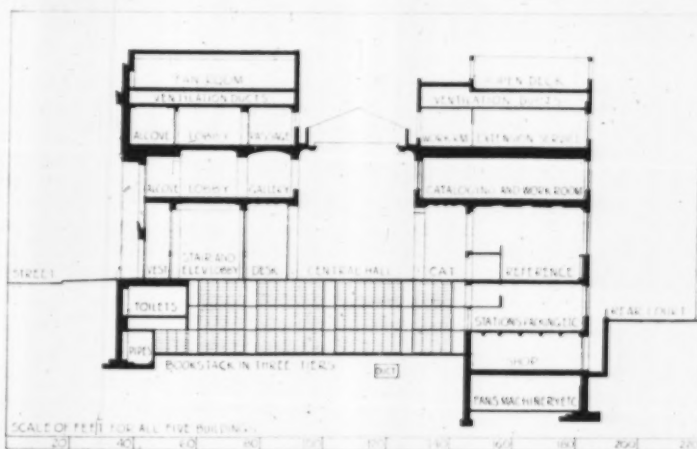
Somerville Public Library, Somerville, Mass. Drew B. Hall, Librarian, Edward L. Tilton, Architect. Basement Stack Entirely In The Interior, But Above Grade. Interior Entrance Steps.



Wilmington Public Library, Wilmington, Delaware. Arthur L. Bailey, Librarian, E. L. Tilton and A. M. Githens, Associated Architects. Main Floor Near Grade. Stack Partly Below Grade.



McGregor Memorial Library, Highland Park, Mich. Miss Sleneau, Librarian, E. L. Tilton and A. M. Githens, Associated Architects. Main Floor Near Grade Level With Stacks Below Resembling Arrangement Of Wilmington Library.



Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md. Joseph L. Wheeler, Librarian, Clyde and Nelson Friz, Architects, E. L. Tilton and A. M. Githens, Associate and Consulting Architects. Main Floor Directly At Sidewalk Level, And Sloping Sharply Down Toward The Rear, Large Stack In Three Tiers.

through ducts under the floor and blown by a fan into the boiler room, cooling the boiler room and allowing its overheated air to escape in turn by a vertical duct through the roof. Fresh air naturally flows into the stack through openings set in the walls that separate it from adjoining rooms.

McGregor's stack receives its fresh air through Univent heaters under three windows at the end; the stale air is removed through a duct built under the floor leading to a fan which blows it up a chimney through the roof. At Baltimore there is a double wall around the stack, and vent-registers discharge into ducts set in this space at the lowest tier of stacks; warmed fresh air is introduced near the ceiling of the upper tier.

It is questionable how much these ventilation systems are required. There is a natural circulation of air through openings from adjacent rooms and up through the book lift shafts and various service stairs that lead to the main floor. For the first three years Wilmington's fan was operated only occasionally to make sure it was in running order. It seems wise to have a ventilation system for emergencies, however. In Baltimore the fans are operated for a few minutes every hour, but the building has only been occupied a month or so and therefore it is too soon to tell how much they will be needed. Fans use up fuel or electricity, and these are not to be had without cost!

The Ideal Terrain

A Main Floor at grade is difficult to arrange, since there are always rooms needed in the Basement and these rooms require light. One may conclude that the best site for a Library of the Open Plan is along a fairly level street from which the ground slopes down toward the rear, as at Baltimore. The lot should not be narrow and deep, for it is advisable to enter the building near the center of one of the longer sides to prevent wasting space in the interior. Thus the entire length of Basement along the rear may be used for various rooms that need to be in fairly close communication with the Main Floor, or the Stack.

The slope in Wilmington down toward the left was a difficulty in designing the facade, though it gave opportunity for an excellent Children's Room, entered from the side street, splendidly lighted, and directly communicating with the stack.

A terrain sloping up from the entrance street is by far the most awkward for the Open Plan. It is assumed that the plot is flanked by streets, or wide enough to ensure good light at the ends, and deep enough to permit a clear passage or open court behind. Otherwise the typical Open Plan is not the plan to use.

As to relation to the compass, it is of compar-

atively little importance since the building is lighted on all sides. Springfield and Somerville face approximately South, Wilmington North, McGregor West and Enoch Pratt East.

There seem to be only these five city libraries that are true examples of the Open Plan. Mr. Tilton was architect of the first two; he and I, in association, architects of next two; he, the Messrs. Clyde and Nelson Friz of Baltimore and I, of the last. No one else seems to have used the Open Plan for a city library, yet in these cases we did not attempt to persuade our clients to accept it. It was an arrangement developed by Librarian and Architect working together in sympathy.

I do not know the inner history of Somerville, but Springfield could not have been what it is without Hiller C. Wellman, nor Wilmington without Arthur Bailey, nor the Enoch Pratt without Joseph Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler, at about the time the first sketch-plans were being made, wrote a description of the ideal library building for Baltimore. It is an exceptionally interesting article on library planning, written with no intention of publishing, but it is too valuable to be forgotten. Its purpose was to set down clearly certain ideals, lest they be lost in the stress of the struggle over detail.

Some extracts from his preamble follow, the full text being available in the complete mimeographed document:

"The site to be occupied by the new building is unusually fortunate. It is a rectangular plot of ground, about 180 by 300 feet. The commanding position of the building suggests the primary task of the architects—to design a monumental building whose exterior shall be imposing, dignified and appropriate.

"Here, in the midst of the human tides of a great and growing city, our new building will stand for the daily, hourly, use of all people, extending to all its cordial welcome. Its very aspect must express friendliness, human understanding, closeness to the people, a large and impartial hospitality to all men. For this is the single spot in the whole town which shall make everyone equally welcome, and the least privileged really at home in the democracy of the mind.

"Five fundamental principles for the arrangement of the interior to insure effective service and administration, should be retained unless it becomes evident that any one of them is incompatible with the beauty of the building:

"1. The use of the first floor as the main service floor, as in the Cleveland and Wilmington buildings, but with this floor at sidewalk level. The exterior of the building will naturally imply the use of the first floor as this main service floor.

"2. The arrangement of the 'live' portion of

the adult book collection, about 150,000 volumes, on this first floor, both for reading, reference and circulation. This means the complete accommodations for those adult readers who borrow books, or look for information and literature on any subject to study it at the library. The arrangement of this extensive 'live' book collection is to be by general subjects, as in the Cleveland and Los Angeles buildings, forming seven subject departments, plus a general popular reference room (probably at the rear) and a general circulating room (probably near the front). Note, however, that books will be available for lending from all the subject departments.

"3. The entire first floor, 140 x 300 feet, is to be open to the ceiling, the rooms being set off only by seven foot book cases . . . (except for walls around the central hall.)

"4. Like the Wilmington building, also, and of great importance to all readers, is the shelving in storage stacks (three levels) immediately below the first floor, of all the less used book stock, with several short stairways running down from the corresponding open shelf public departments above. This and the arrangement of the first floor give: (a) flexibility in the future growth of the public departments; (b) provision for continual transfer of older, less useful books to the stacks, leaving the live material always on open shelves. The slope of the land back westward from the Cathedral Street sidewalk makes possible this important feature which has worked out so well in Wilmington and is advocated by the Englishman, Stanley Jast, in his booklet, 'The planning of a great library.'

"5. The foregoing principles are obviously developed, and carefully so, in the light of actual experience in other buildings. With the main floor, the chief service floor, at sidewalk level, and in a building whose whole purpose is to give more and better service to more and more citizens, as a great 'university for the people,' the exterior view must show, through the windows, the actual use of the library in its more usual functions, as a perennial exposition and a public demonstration of the part that books may play in the life of all intelligent citizens. We must have broad and low windows flush with the inner edge of the sidewalk. The building must start at the sidewalk line, and the level of the main floor must be only a few inches above the pavement, without a step. The large windows coming down within waist-height of the sidewalk, must form a distinc-

tive architectural feature of the façade, with a 25 foot ceiling height that will throw abundant light toward the center of this large first floor.

"The effective way in which to make library service an everyday part of the community's life is to design the exterior so that every man as he passes sees with his own eyes how essential it is to his fellows. The library should be The House by the Side of the Road."

Most of Mr. Wheeler's paper, if not all of it, was the librarian's expression unbiased by the architect. It shows study of other library buildings and the assistance of his staff. He would be the last person in the world to claim that these thoughts were evolved independently of any one else, that they sprang complete, with shield, spear and helmet from his own astonished brain; but they show that he had a definite idea, and this is as it should be. It is right and proper that the librarian should decide the general plan of the building. The duty of the architect is to develop this plan, to accept the idea and weed out inconsistencies, to articulate it, to relate part to part so that it functions properly, is graceful and well-proportioned. Perhaps above all the architect's duty is to simplify it.

A plan goes through three stages. The first draught is a direct and uncomplicated diagram. As the quantity of little services, stairs, lifts, working rooms, toilets, ventilating ducts, pipe shafts, and such things are added, the plan becomes complex; this is the second stage. Now the architect has a most difficult task. He and the librarian have worked together up to this point; now the librarian can do little more to help. The architect alone must take the jumbled, complicated mess the plan has become and push and pull the divers elements into their proper relations, remembering that they all must fit together gracefully and naturally to achieve well-proportioned rooms and good exterior design. If the architect is very clever indeed his building will reach a perfect third stage in which the plan is so simple, so easily understood that at first glance at drawings or building itself, it appears to have naturally worked itself out.

We have tried to reach this simpler stage in all five libraries. If the later buildings seem less complex than the earlier, it is because we had encountered the various problems before and learned how they might be solved. The last, the Enoch Pratt, was in its requirements by far the most difficult of them all. It tested to the full both librarians and architects.

We must learn how to use leisure for the good of mankind.

—ANGELO PATRI.

Baltimore's New Public Library Building

By PAULINE M. McCAULEY and JOSEPH L. WHEELER

THE NEW public library building, erected by the citizens of Baltimore came to completion in February, a "bright spot" in the midst of wide-spread depression. Nearly six years have passed since the people went to the polls on election day, May 1927, when the world had a prosperous air, and by a majority of 50,000 votes undertook a municipal loan of \$3,000,000 for acquiring ground and the construction of a modern library building thereon.

The project was not hastily conceived. The old Central Library on Mulberry Street, given by Enoch Pratt in 1882, and three adjoining houses on Cathedral Street occupied by departments, had long been so congested and inconvenient, and so exposed to fire risk, that the public was conscious of the need for a modern building.

In October 1926 a news item in the press suddenly made it clear that unless immediate steps were taken by library and city officials, two adjoining Franklin Street properties would almost certainly provide the site for an office building so large as to prevent the erection of an adequate library building in the unusually fine position it now commands. The co-operation of the Mayor and City Council was secured, an Enabling Act passed by the Legislature, and the municipal loan was authorized by the voters.

During the year that elapsed before city officials appointed architects, the Trustees and the

library staff were busily engaged in planning the general arrangement of floors and rooms. Two Trustees and the Librarians attended the Toronto Conference of the American Library Association in June 1927, where the librarians of several other large cities at a special conference generously gave their counsel and criticisms on the chief features of the building.

During five years of planning there was a constant stream of correspondence with other libraries and with concerns and authorities in many allied fields. The several Department Heads and a majority of the staff individually shared in the planning.

There was a definite conviction that a great library building should be a thing of beauty; that no conflict exists between this purpose and the desire for convenience and economy in plan and operation. This double purpose of beautiful design and sensible convenience was successfully achieved. The completed building, covering an acre of ground, its main entrance in the middle of the strikingly beautiful Cathedral Street facade, is a distinct contribution to the appearance of downtown Baltimore.

The city was fortunate in already owning so large a portion of the necessary land that when nineteen other sites were proposed and carefully considered, the selection was inevitable; the advantage of a location so convenient to the public outweighed all other considerations.

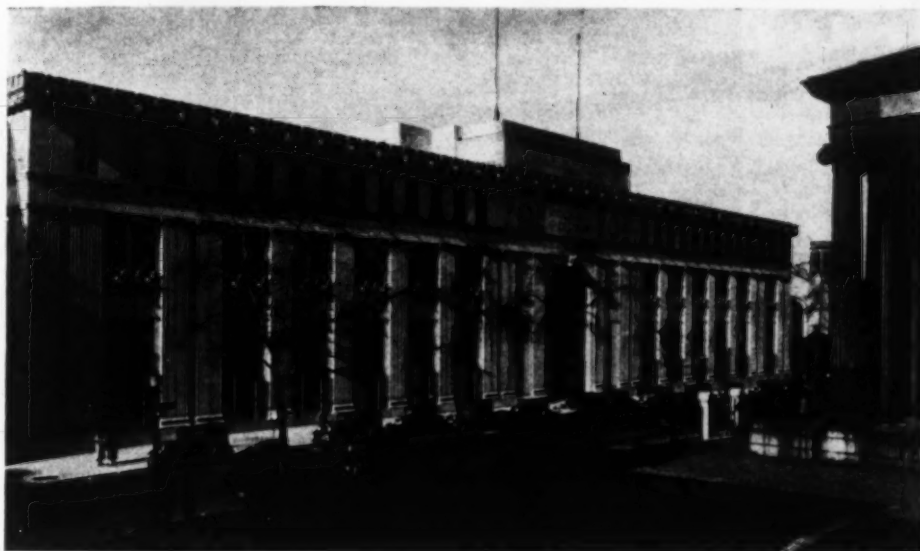


The Entrance Portal, Piercing The Three Hundred Foot Façade, Notable For Its Simplicity, Marks A Departure From The Time-Honored Library Approaches.

The architects were Clyde N. Friz and Nelson Friz of Baltimore, and the Associate Architects Edward Lippincott Tilton and Alfred Morton Githens of New York. The memorandum of instructions to the architects, prepared in 1927, and revised December 1928, called for a building that should depart from the traditional institutionalism of the past. It asked for a dignity befitting such an institution, but a dignity characterized by friendliness rather than aloofness. Long stairways of approach, small ground floor windows, giving the appearance of a fortress or mausoleum, were ruled out. Instead, one enters

models, or objects collected on an African trip; the exhibit includes interesting material lent for the occasion, and the appropriate library books to go with it. This application of museum methods to library service was of interest to the Carnegie Corporation, which generously made a special grant for the program of exhibits.

The main floor is devoted entirely to library service to adult readers, or to those of no less than high school age. On passing the strikingly beautiful portal and elevator lobby, readers come at once into the great Central Hall, 100 feet in length, lighted from above by a skylight and



The New Library, Extending Along Cathedral Street From Mulberry To Franklin, Is Characterized By A Quiet Gracefulness. Its Main Entrance Is Almost Directly Opposite The Cathedral Made Famous By The Late Cardinal Gibbons. Besides The Three Stories Revealed By The Exterior, There Are Mezzanine Balconies Over Certain Portions Of The Main Floor, And Three Stack Levels Below The Front Side-Walk.

the new Baltimore Library on its main service floor at sidewalk level, and the high first floor ceiling permits windows of great size, which, with the diffused light streaming down through the Central Hall, give the interior an aspect of brightness and liveliness, distinctly refreshing and inspiring. The sidewalk was widened to give the building a somewhat better setting, but the building itself, with its series of twelve great windows, extends directly along the sidewalk line. The lower portions of these twelve windows were especially designed for exhibitions, of a constantly changing variety, definitely planned to show how books connect with each and all the interests of the community. Whatever the subject may be, whether it be painting or handicrafts, the history of science, music, present day Germany, the making of straw hats, the writing of poetry, ship

decorated with the devices of famous printers and publishers. At the north and south ends, there are murals (by George Novikoff) showing Gutenberg and his press, and Caxton presenting his first book to his patroness, Duchess Marguerite. While the favorite theme of printers' devices has been followed, the public has not been left to imagine that the progress and craftsmanship of printing ceased generations ago. The printers represented include three American and three Maryland printers, the contemporary American being Bruce Rogers. Publishers as well as printers deserve commemoration as important agents in the diffusion of knowledge; accordingly the devices of seventeen publishers are shown in the frieze below the second floor windows, beginning with the Oxford and Cambridge University presses and concluding with Harcourt, Brace.

The two service desks are located just inside the entrance, the Return and Registration Desk to the right, and the Charging Desks at the left. The panelling of these, as well as the wainscoting in this hall and in the entrance lobbies, is of Loreda Chiaro marble, carefully matched, with base panelling of Pyrenees Black and White. These marbles and the walnut woodwork throughout the building were chosen to give the interior warmth and richness. From the entrance one may look directly through the building to the bookcases on the opposite wall of the General Reference Room in the rear center. This beautiful room, with a somewhat ornate ceiling, adapted from one at the Vatican, is 120 feet long, including the two inviting balconies at the ends. These, like the balconies in two other reading rooms, have individual study tables for those desiring some degree of isolation.

The first three purposes having been achieved, namely, a general note of openness and welcome, the main floor level, and the exhibition facilities, the architects next met the interior requirement of a service floor in which the traffic and "control" could be centralized, encircled by a series of public reading rooms, each devoted to one of the eight fields of knowledge.

The development of the subject-departmental idea in large American libraries is a sound one, as so effectively shown at Cleveland and Los Angeles. It is based on the obvious fact that better service to the public will result where all the material, circulating and reference books, bound and current magazines, documents, pamphlets, clippings dealing with a given field, are collected and serviced by a small group of selected assistants who have been specially trained in that subject and are familiar with its literature.

In this building, however, the departments open from the central hall, and are not separated by stairs or long corridors. The book collection of the Enoch Pratt Library is therefore one large unit, closely knit, and not a number of scattered units.

These departments, beginning at the left on the Cathedral Street front, are: Science and Industry (Miss Amy Winslow, Head); Business and Economics (Miss Maria C. Brace, Head);

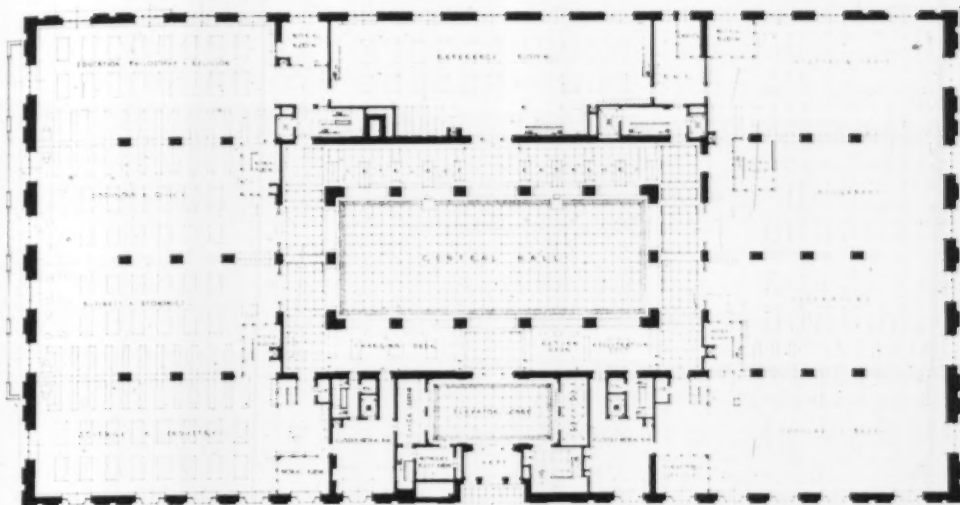
Civics and Sociology (Miss Harriet P. Turner, Head); Education, Philosophy and Religion (Miss Mary Rebecca Lingenfelter, Head); in the center the General Reference Department (Mrs. Margaret Crompton Taylor, Head); at the north rear, History and Travel Department, temporarily combined with Biography (Miss Edith G. Bond, Acting Head); due to reduced appropriation for 1933, the Maryland Department is also combined here, instead of occupying its own special room on the second floor; Literature Department (Dr. George Dobbin Brown, Assistant Librarian, Acting Head). The eighth of the series of first floor rooms on the Cathedral Street front, is the Popular Library, in which are shelved



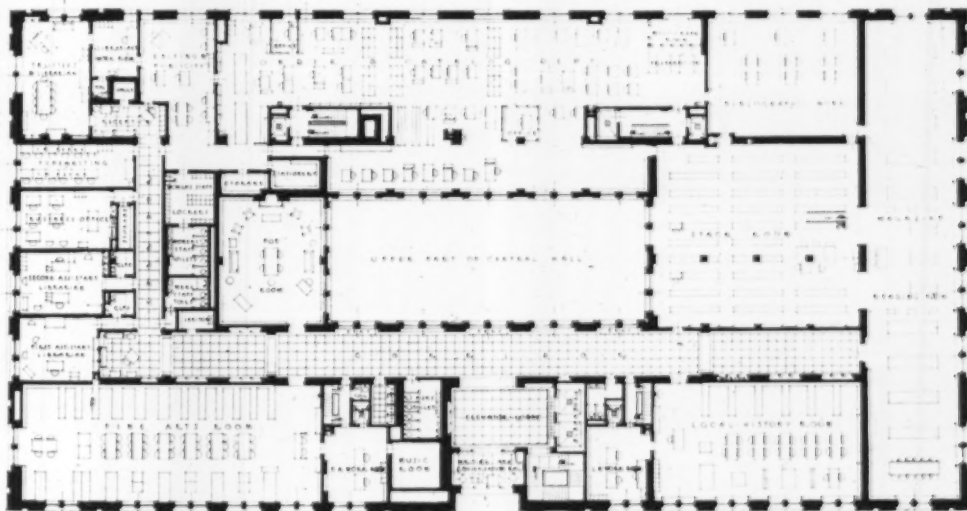
The Central Hall, With Abundant Natural Daylight And Crowds Of Four Or Five Thousand A Day, Is Always A Scene Of Brightness And Liveliness. At The Right Are The Card Catalog And Entrance To The General Reference Room. This View From The Literature Department At The North End Looks Across To The Business And Sociology Departments On The South.

all the fiction in English and foreign languages; a special collection of recreational reading for young people of high school age; and duplicate copies of worth while non-fiction of interest to the general reader. The subject departments also use the floor display cases in this room as a medium for attracting the attention of the general reader to many of their books which he would not otherwise see. This room is a part of the General Circulation Department (Miss Pauline McCauley, Head).

The public card catalog, the key to the entire



Main Floor: One Acre In Extent, Opening On Sidewalk Level. All The Lending, Returning And Registration Of Borrowers And The Use Of The Public Catalog Is Concentrated In The Central Hall. Readers Pass Thence To The Service Desks At The Entrance Of Each Of The Seven Subject Departments. The Popular Library And The General Reference Department. Each Department Has An Adequate Workroom Adjoining, With Entire Staff Quickly Available To Serve The Public. At The Four Corners Of The Central Area Are Stairs And Automatic Staff Elevators For Quick Access Between Departments. All Adult Patrons Are Checked As They Leave The Single Exit At The Front.



Second Floor: Along The Cathedral Street Front Are The Two Additional Subject Departments: Fine Arts And Maryland. The General Magazine Reading Room With Adjacent Stack Room, Are Provided For Future Expansion. The Offices At The South End And The Book Selection And Preparation Departments At The Rear, Come Together At The Office Of The Trustees And Librarian In The Southwest Corner, Giving The Librarian Contact With Both These Aspects Of The Work. Lighted Exhibition Cases In The Main Corridor Provide For Material Having To Do With Fine Arts And Maryland Subjects, Including The Cator Collection Of Baltimore Prints.

book collection, is located at the rear of the Central Hall, to the right and left of the Reference Room entrance. Here are trained assistants who interpret the catalog to the public and direct them to the appropriate subject departments for books. This service is under the supervision of the Reader's Adviser, Mrs. Marion E. Hawes, whose desk is in one corner of the hall, and who assists readers in planning courses of reading and makes contacts with the departments around her, and with outside organizations interested in adult education.

The relation of the General Reference and Circulation Departments to the subject departments, is one of correlation and general stimulation as to the circulating and reference functions respectively, preserving the bird's eye viewpoint necessary to a well-rounded book collection and service. The seventh and eighth subject departments—Fine Arts and Local History—are assigned two beautiful rooms on the Cathedral Street front of the second floor, both equipped with special shelving, cases and other equipment. The Maryland Room has a series of murals by Paul Roche. The Fine Arts Department (Mrs. Sarah M. Grimes, Head) is a very busy one. The Department of Local History, however, being a new creation, has for reasons of economy not opened in its own room. The demands in this subject are already so heavy that the first enlargement of the service will be at this point.

The fifth important principle sought was to have as large as possible a collection of "live" books for public access in each of these public rooms, with the older books conveniently within reach on the stack levels immediately below. The result is a total open shelf collection of nearly 120,000 volumes. This arrangement, copied from Wilmington, reverses the usual arrangement of walking up to book balconies, but makes it possible to store books more compactly and to reach them more quickly; each subject department has a short stair opening from its workroom directly down into the three levels of stacks. These give a combined storage capacity of 1,151,000 volumes.

From the administrative viewpoint, one of the important features of the plan is the concentrating of the "traffic"—the coming and going, the use of the catalogs, the charging and return of books, in the central portion of the building. Just outside this, at the entrances of the various departmental rooms, is an imaginary "service circle" which readers pass in making their contacts with the departmental staffs when they ask for books or information on any subject. From here, if they wish to pursue quiet reading, they continue out to the perimeter of the building, securing near the windows as great a degree of

quiet and comfort as they may wish. Four of the departments are provided with upholstered chairs, floor lamps and rugs, in the attempt to make a pleasure of study.

Important to all purposeful book use is the placing of a glass screened workroom or office near the entrance to each of the departments, only a few feet behind the public service desk. At these service desks, of a small informal sort, one at each entrance, are stationed assistants who can meet the ordinary demands of readers. However, as soon as the first assistant, or the second, become busy with readers, the next assistant comes out of the workroom to help. When any question is presented beyond the knowledge or experience of the assistants on desk duty, it is referred to the others, finally calling, if necessary, upon the department head. This gives the public the full advantage of all the knowledge and experience of the entire department staff, but without interrupting the work of those whose time is most valuable, unless the need arises. They may go on (when the staff has been increased in anything like the proportion of increase in the library service during the last six years) for uninterrupted periods in their work on book selection, bibliographies, correspondence and research involved in more extended and unusual "deferred" reference questions. This arrangement of the routine work of a considerable group of trained librarians and assistants received a great deal of attention throughout the planning; it was considered one of the most important features of the library organization, in preparing it to give the best service to the public.

Besides the Maryland Room and the Fine Arts Department, the second floor accommodates two other public reading rooms, neither of which will be opened in 1933. The imposing General Magazine Reading Room accommodates 120 readers at ten fifteen-foot tables, and its adjoining book stacks house more than 300,000 volumes. The subject magazines were distributed among the subject departments and the popular magazines were placed in the Newspaper Reading Room, which is entered from Franklin Street on the ground floor (second stack level). The Edgar Allan Poe Room, overlooking the south end of the Central Hall, in many ways the library's most beautiful room, has a purpose similar to the "Book Lovers Room" in the Detroit and other public libraries. It is equipped with rugs, specially designed upholstered furniture, and with walnut book shelves and panelling to the ceiling, and a marble fireplace. Recessed in the corridor wall outside is a large exhibition case for Poe items, and another free-standing case within the room is designed for more valuable manuscripts and memorabilia. Besides the material having to

do with Poe, the room is to be chiefly occupied by a carefully selected collection of belles-lettres, including for example, many of the volumes from the Mercantile Library collection, the library of the late Jesse Lee Bennett, the titles published by the Limited Editions Club, and other beautiful books. It is not to be exclusively a library of the past, however, but will receive each year a half hundred current volumes of outstanding value. No books will be lent from this room. It will be for adults only—a quiet retreat in the midst of a busy building.

The south end of the second floor is occupied by the suite of offices, including the Trustees' Room and the headquarters for the twenty-seven branches (Miss Bessie L. Shaffer in charge). The entire second floor rear is devoted to one large, uninterrupted space where the selection and ordering of books is carried on, as well as their classifying and cataloging for the Central Library and the branches.

The third floor will be little used for some time, as it contains considerable space for future expansion, and the budget cut for 1933 meant foregoing the use of the public lecture room, (seating 280) on the Cathedral Street front. At the south end are the Training Class Room and its Director's office (Miss Katherine Ball, Director), and an assembly room for meetings of public, educational and civic groups, and the Branch Librarians. The only rooms as yet open on the third floor are the staff quarters, exhibition workroom, and print shop. The bindery was temporarily placed on the second floor.

The sharp slope of the land gives full window exposure to a series of rooms with fourteen-foot ceilings. The first of these—the Children's Room—is reached by a gate and sunken garden from Mulberry Street. This garden, paved with flagstones and bordered by shrubs, is lined with rus-

tic stone and is a very happy approach to a room of great beauty, with a twenty-foot bow-window overlooking the garden. Inside the window is a tile-lined goldfish pool. The ceiling is decorated with scenes from children's stories, painted by Paul Roche. The walnut furniture with its old world linenfold panels, was specially designed.

The other rooms on this ground floor level flanking the stack area, are in succession, the headquarters for children's work (Miss Mary S. Wilkinson, Head); the Work with Schools

(Miss Eva S. W. Hall in charge of work with elementary schools); Outside Delivery (Mrs. Louise M. Davis, Head); and the Shipping Room. Several doors interrupt a metal partition with swinging glass panels which divides this work space from the adjoining stack room, the purpose being to utilize all of this space in a flexible way, meeting the changing demands of the succeeding years.

In fact, one of the keynotes of the whole building is flexibility; the main floor, for example, containing no partitions except those around the Central Hall. The subject departments are divided from each other only by the walnut bookcases seven feet high.

The necessity for keeping out noise and the great amount of dust prevalent in a down-town area, were two of the considerations on which it was decided to air-condition the building.

The lighting was carefully planned to escape the abomination of desk or table lamps. The ceiling heights have made possible a very even illumination with semi-indirect fixtures of special design.

The building contains 4,500,000 cubic feet; its total book capacity is 1,600,000 volumes (the present collection at Central Library is approximately 400,000). There are seats for about 1,100 readers. The original contract for the



The General Reference Department, At The Rear Center, Is The Keystone Of The Library's Intensive Book Service. With Its Balconies It Accommodates 120 Readers. Beside Its Index Alcove And Adjoining Workroom It Has A Large Work Balcony On The Stack Level Immediately Below.

building proper was for \$1,998,000; net extras over credits \$4,112.55; Venetian blinds, \$4,989; architects' fee \$110,116.19; cubic foot cost of building without furnishings, \$.47. The cost of the furniture and loose equipment was \$130,000, which with miscellaneous expenses outside of the contracts brought the total expense for the building, not including cost of site and its acquisition, to approximately \$2,250,000, giving a total per

contract price for the stack work was \$130,000.

When the architects and engineers had finished their preliminary plans, the Trustees, through the cooperation of the local chapter, and with a grant from the Board of Estimates, for expenses, called together a group representing the National Building Owners' and Managers' Association. These men spent two days and evenings, aided by Mr. Harry M. Lydenberg, Assistant



Left: The Children's Room, Opening From Mulberry Street, Through A Rustic Sunken Garden, Is Of Generous Size And Well Lighted. The Bow Window Overlooking The Garden Encloses A Large Gold-Fish Pool. The Furniture In This And Other Rooms Was Designed By The Staff.

Right: The Popular Library, On The Cathedral Street Front, Is A Busy Scene Every Day, With Its Fiction And Its Generous Selection Of Popular Non-Fiction. This View, Taken From The Intermediate's Corner, Shows The Display Racks And The Balcony For "Trying Out" Books From This Room.



cubic foot cost of \$.50. (A list of the various building and furniture sub-contracts, may be obtained from the Library.)

At every point thought was given to cost of construction and operating. The original estimates on the steel stack installation was \$225,000. The four stack companies were called into consultation over various suggestions made for simplifying the method of construction, and the final specifications provided what may be the most economical, as well as a most attractive and satisfactory, method of poured concrete slab floors supported by tubular uprights of more than ordinary thickness. This thickness gave sufficient strength to support the main floor slab without having to use horizontal I-beams, which would have meant dropping the lower levels another foot or eighteen inches into the ground. The final

Director, and Mr. J. H. Fedeler, Building Superintendent of the New York Public Library. As a consequence, savings of more than \$40,000, and in annual upkeep of more than \$5,000, were effected. Mr. Carl Vitz and Mr. Harold Brigham, Librarians at Toledo and Nashville, made special visits for consultation, in 1929 and 1930. The officials of the city government have been most cooperative throughout. On several days since the opening days of February 2-10, more than six thousand people have visited the building, most of them as book-users. Due to the economic situation, and the bank moratorium, the Library held no formal opening exercises. In good times and bad, the people of this city will go on in increasing numbers calling on their Library for the services and the inspiration of the printed page.

Does A Book Drive Pay?

By FAITH HOLMES HYERS

Library Publicist, Los Angeles, Cal., Public Library

FACED with a book budget dropping at an alarming rate and the possibility of an increasing "low" in finances for the coming year, the Board of Library Commissioners of the Los Angeles Public Library determined to hold "Book-Giving Week" January 23 to 28, 1933. Advantages and disadvantages had been carefully weighed and the "ads" won. It would be some small expense, yes—There would be undesirable or hopelessly worn out gifts, yes. Folks would complain at not finding their donations on the shelves, yes. It would involve much time and work on the part of hard-worked members of the Order and Catalog Departments, already reduced in numbers. But balanced in the scales against these arguments which to the optimistic City Librarian seemed to have little weight, was the opportunity of making known through publicity for the book drive, the urgent need of the Library in its attempt to meet greatly increased demands with sadly diminished budgets; then, too, there would doubtless be enough desirable titles to add measurably to the book stock which was being annually depleted by 35,000 worn out books.

Arguments for publicity were marshalled with little difficulty—dodgers, posters, bookmarks, newspaper stories, radio talks bristled and scintillated with facts—"Fifty per cent gain in book use since 1929—(Circulation increased from 8,000,000 to 13,000,000 in 1932). Twenty-five per cent loss in library income. Borrowers increasing at the rate of 30,000 a year. Books borrowed at the rate of 40,000 a day. Greater leisure turns people to their public library. Books are needed to maintain morale, to assist in study of new vocations, to help the home-maker, the man in small businesses, to encourage cultural study and development of hobbies—for all these purposes the public library is needed more than ever. Will you give books?"

These and similar arguments were spread abroad and the response was friendly, generous and prompt. Even before "Book-Giving Week" officially opened, gifts began to pour in. The weather-man was the only disappointing contributor for he furnished pouring rains the entire week and even the most enthusiastic donor would scarcely summon courage to venture forth in a downpour armed with loads of book gifts. But the sun shone again on the following week and the 6,000 books received at the Central Library

began to be augmented by bundles of books, carefully wrapped and labeled, from the large branch family (forty-eight members). By February 15 the number of books received had amounted to 25,000 and a "gift-conscious" public are still bringing them in and promising future contributions. Before embarking on the dry-as-dust sea of details, we might pause to catch some of the smiles evoked by unexpected turns in the "drive."

We thought that a happy solution of a slogan had been hit upon in the selection of "Book-Giving Week," but it seemed to be a sword with a double edge. Several small boys asked when were we going to begin giving out the books, and some Central Library patrons came with shopping bags and baskets to carry home the "gifts"! A volume was solemnly presented with a request to place the donor's name on a book



Large "Book" Placed In Central Rotunda For Receipt Of Books. A Truck Was Placed Inside The Book And Emptied Several Times A Day.

plate, only to discover that the book was a lost child of the Library with identification marks removed. Landladies produced similar losts or strays, glad to be rid of books left by departed guests. A columnist wit suggested that the spirit of Give-a-Book Week be extended to Give-a-Book-Back Week to those suffering bookowners who lent loved volumes to temporary friends.

As to costs—the contributions in magazines alone more than paid the expenses of postage, printed dodgers, bookmarks and posters which was kept under \$300. In addition to 10,000 periodicals received at the Central Library, many of which were used in replacements of more copies for files, and the many gifts made to branch librarians, there were 150 bound volumes of newspapers and magazines presented which were very acceptable.

As every good venture begins with a Committee, this was no exception. The Committee was divided into two parts, Publicity and Receiving of Books. In outline form, the work of the Committee was as follows:

PUBLICITY:

1. Through Exhibits, Dodgers, Display Posters:
 - 150,000 dodgers (delivered by Boy Scouts).
 - 500,000 bookmarks (given out at library desks or placed in books borrowed).
 - 100 posters designed by local trade schools and art classes of high schools.
 - 200 photostat copies of posters made by Library staff members (hand colored and mounted; placed in community stores, banks, schools, etc.).
 - Exhibit in Library, showing decreasing budget, increasing service and books wearing out with use.
 - Display windows given by four department stores.
2. Through Publications:
 - Metropolitan newspapers (500 inches space given):
 - Letters sent managing editors.
 - Visits paid all city and feature editors.
 - Preliminary stories furnished, and material for editorials and cartoons.
 - Follow-up stories furnished and photographers invited to the Library.
 - Monthly publications of Los Angeles furnished stories six weeks in advance.
 - Editors of school papers, house organs, trade journals, club bulletins and church calendars solicited for space.
 - Story released to 40 weekly community papers, to be followed up by local stories of gifts received by branches in the community.

3. Through Letters:

- 1,000 letters to individuals.
- 100 letters to clubs (1 cent postage secured by arrangement with Post Office).
- 500 dodgers enclosed in Literary Guild, L. A. subscribers list, by permission.

4. Through Club Talks and Radio Broadcasts:

- (a) Clubs were solicited to give 5-minute periods to library speakers.
 - Announcements of book-gift week were made before all clubs and gatherings held in the Library for a 2-week period.
- (b) Radio periods were given the Library as follows:

Library's usual weekly afternoon period (KFI) was used for explanation of Book Gift Week by City Librarian. Evening period was solicited from KECA and talk given by President of the Library Board.

Five-minute period (6 p. m.) was given by KHJ (President of Library Board).

Spot announcements were included in news briefs by six local stations.

RECEIVING OF BOOKS:

Catalog Department arranged for receipt of gifts at all branches and Central Library departments. Directions were sent branches for preliminary sorting and sending in bundles marked with gummed labels: "Fiction A to F," "G to M," etc., and "Non-Fiction A to M," "N to Z." (This facilitated opening of bundles and arrangement of duplicate titles.)

A large "book," 6 feet in height, was placed in the Central Rotunda with a sign "Drop Books Here," which served both as publicity reminder and receptacle. The truck enclosed by the book was emptied several times daily.

An empty storeroom in the Central Library was equipped with temporary shelving, holding approximately 17,000 books, and here first general sorting was made and books routed as rapidly as possible to the Order Department.

The Library delivery truck was able to care for all branch deliveries by spreading deliveries over several weeks and was also routed to collect books from homes or clubs when telephone calls had been placed, notifying of gifts of more than a dozen books.

This, in brief, is the manner in which the message of Book Week was carried by sight, sound and air and the printed word. The tangible result is in the pile of books, now assuming order and classification and promising many hours of pleasure; the less tangible effect is the better understanding on the part of the public of the Library's problem, its service and its needs.

Our alertness and effectiveness depends in no small measure upon how we use our leisure time and upon the kind, quality and quantity of the goods and services we purchase.

—FRANK T. CARLTON.

The Catalog From A Cataloger's Viewpoint

By CLYDE PETTUS

Assistant Professor of Library Science, Emory University Library School

THE CATALOGER has not been heard for much speaking. For the most part he—or more frequently “she”—has preferred to be a follower of Moses, the doer, rather than of his brother Aaron, the fluent speaker; and this disposition has won for her such descriptive adjectives as “imperturbable” and “unruffled” and the reputation of one who takes a serene way though the skies fall, much in the manner of Thackeray’s well-conducted Charlotte who, in the face of death and destruction, “went on cutting bread and butter.” If this were literally true of catalogers there would be some accompanying advantages. But there is a time to speak and a time to be silent; and with the increasing number of articles by administrators, reference librarians, library assistants and general readers, on the subject of what is expected of the catalog and wherein it fails to come up to these expectations, it seems that the time has come to abandon the policy of letting the work speak for itself, and in the capacity of the maker of the catalog constitute oneself its spokesman and interpreter.

In the period referred to by C. A. Cutter as the “golden age of cataloging” which antedated the great success of Library of Congress printed cards, it would not have been necessary to express the cataloger’s viewpoint—certainly not for the benefit of the library administrator. Librarians were catalogers, or if not actual participators in the work, took an active interest in “the difficulties and discussions which have furnished an innocent pleasure to so many.”¹ When the difficulties were so efficiently reduced to print by the Library of Congress, the discussions lost their necessity and freshness and cataloging its place in the sun. Administrators knew less and less of it, and the library staff and readers adopted a critical attitude due, in part at least, to an insufficient understanding of an important library tool.

The reason for the existence of a catalog is its usefulness to readers. The aim of the cataloger is to interpret the library resources by means of a card guide, to act as middle man between the rows of books and those who want to find some particular piece of information or inspiration within their covers; and only in so far as she succeeds in

doing this does she count her work worth while. Since the Library of Congress has solved many knotty bibliographical problems, more time is released for the questions of presentation and arrangement which are of no small proportions. What is serviceable in a public library will fall wide of the mark for a college or university collection; the entirely suitable presentation for juvenile readers is valueless for the adult. Ability to put herself in the reader’s place is one of the greatest assets a cataloger can possess, and wise is the administrator who gives her a regular opportunity to learn the ways in which inquiries come, and to discover from personal contact the stumbling blocks that stand in the way of satisfactory use of the catalog by both staff and reader.

In the minds of some who have expressed themselves on the subject the catalog has fallen short of this ideal. In the first place, it has been criticized as complex. How is it possible for it to be otherwise if it adequately sets forth the complexities of books for diverse readers? Books are not simple, and readers range from the beginner to the expert. Authors do unexpected things; they collaborate one with another, they hide their identities under pseudonyms; and some, not satisfied with a single pen-name, show remarkable ingenuity in adopting a variety. An example which has recently come to the writer’s attention is “Diplomat,” the author of a detective story, *The Corpse on the White House Lawn* (Covici Friede), who on investigation is found to be Jay Franklin, a writer of political satire, who is really John Franklin Carter, the economist, and none other than John Franklin Carter, formerly in the State Department at Washington. There are modest authors who send forth their brain children with no name at all, or with some typographical device such as a question mark or a series of exclamation points. Women authors change their names, titles of nobility must be settled, some decision must be reached about the form of name when the vernacular differs from the English spelling. When the variety of personal names is insufficiently infinite to tax one’s resources, there are always the corporate authors—the government departments, offices and bureaus, the societies, the institutions, the committees and congresses, with perhaps an athletic contest or an ecclesiastical council thrown in for

¹ C. A. Cutter, *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog*, 4th ed. Govt. print. off., 1904. p. 4.

good measure. These are the ingredients from which the highly desirable simple catalog must be made.

When the problem of the author is solved there are other complexities. What of the subject treatment? The heading chosen for the particular book does not stand on its own merits alone; it must find its place among those selected for its predecessors in the library collection. It must express the author's viewpoint, and when this is antiquated find an up-to-date equivalent. It must be understood by the tyro without seeming childish to the expert. Plainly there are pitfalls to be found in this part of the work also.

All of this is commonplace to the cataloger who, like Zuleika Dobson's priceless maid, is "born to make chaos cosmic." It is the critic who needs to be reminded of the foibles of authors and the complexities of books. Then let him be assured at once, for fear of misunderstanding, that the cataloger agrees heartily in the belief that the same discrimination and care used in making the cards should be exercised in rendering them usable. An intricate tool has been made—it has been pointed out why it is intricate—that requires intelligent direction for its use. What has been done to make it respond to the needs of readers, and what more may be legitimately expected of it?

It is advisable to have an assistant near the catalog to explain its arrangement to users and, if time is once taken to do this, the results are gratifying both to the cataloger who wants the catalog used, and to the reader who is thereafter better able to help himself. In many libraries, however, it is out of the question to schedule an assistant solely for this duty, and those readers who through independence or a disinclination to declare their wants fail to ask the desk attendant for help, must depend upon the cards of direction posted either on or near the catalog cases.

These cards have come in for their share of criticism. Recently exception was taken to the general direction: "Look for the book you want by its author, title, or subject. . . ." on the ground that if one did, in some unaccountable fashion, remember that the title of the book wanted was *Introduction to Chemistry* his failure to find it in the "I" drawer would destroy forever his faith in the plain dealing of catalogers. Putting aside the unlikelihood of anyone's remembering general terms that are used as the beginning of scores of titles, and the enlargement of an already bulky catalog by trays of "Essentials of. . . ." "Introduction to. . . ." and the like, the disillusioned reader has overlooked the fact that the card of direction is designed as a primer for the novice, the first step in the lore of catalog use. A beginning student of the French language learns the general rules of grammar before he is intro-

duced to irregular verbs. The card is only the A-B-C, but full details may be had for the asking, by word of mouth always, and frequently in print. The diffident have been assured of additional aid by the addendum: "Assistants will be glad to help you."

Is it too much to expect the user of the catalog should have more than a passing interest in finding his material, that he should be willing to take pains to get what the catalog has to give him? The browser will find what he wants on the open shelves; the wayfarer who is spending in the library an hour or two between trains will be satisfied with the rent-book table or the magazine rack. The catalog is not for them. It is intended for the reader with a deeper interest, who is willing to spend a modicum of time and effort. It presupposes a degree of intelligence and a reasonable amount of patience.

Users of the catalog frequently pass adverse judgment upon the alphabetizing of the cards. The complications here are due to the nature of the dictionary catalog which brings together in one file a great variety of entries. What seems as easy as A-B-C theoretically, resolves itself into a difficult matter when it is seen that the same word may be used as author, subject, and the first part of a title. The most troublesome problem to be solved is the arrangement of place names—countries, states, cities, etc. If all entries are kept in one alphabet it is easier for the user, who does not know the cataloger's distinction between government offices and institutions whose names begin with United States or another country, but this arrangement puts obstacles in the path of the reader whose interest is in one of these groups alone. A second method, making three separate groups of executive departments and offices, subject entries about a country, and associations and titles beginning with the name of the place, answers this objection but needs more explanation because it departs from the strictly alphabetical. For the university library the solution may lie in filing all subject entries in a separate catalog. This would be impracticable in a public library, where the number of cards would not be great enough to make the problems solved by the division offset the additional directions given to borrowers; but a helpful compromise might be effected by a sharp separation of entries showing the United States as author from those in which the country is the subject. If the trays are marked "U. S. as author" and "U. S. as subject" there should be no confusion on the part of the intelligent reader.

The writer of a recent article² considered and found wanting the cataloger's practice of filing together names beginning with Mc and Mac.

² Mishoff, Willard O. "The Catalog From a Reader's Viewpoint," *Lib. Jour.*, 57: 1035-1038, Dec. 15, 1932.

(It should also be said that the M' names are included here; in other words, all the names that are pronounced Mac.) It was pointed out that the telephone directory follows a different procedure, separating the two according to the spelling. The rare person who remembered this, and was also quite sure that his author's name began with Mc, might be obliged to follow out a reference from Mc to Mac. But what about the dozen or so persons who have heard the name and have no idea whether the spelling is Mc, Mac, or M'? Are they more likely to look up Mc than Mac? The contention that the majority of readers are more conversant with business than library procedure is hardly justifiable even at the present time, and with the progress of instruction in the use of the library among school children and more advanced students, will become less and less so.

Certainly the labels on the outside of the trays should be marked as plainly as possible, either with large typed letters or with India ink. In addition, many libraries mark each tray with a number and add the corresponding number on the case opposite it, as an aid to getting the tray back in its proper place. But these devices are of no service to one who cannot locate *Better Homes and Gardens* in a drawer with the label BES - BIBLE, simply because he does not know how to use a volume of an encyclopedia and has difficulty in consulting a dictionary. He would be equally at a loss if the label read: BEST PLAYS - BIBLE, since it is not a matter of the wording not being long enough. He also fails to find Conrad's stories on the fiction shelves because the shelf labels are: COLLINS, COOPER, CRAWFORD.

More vital than labels and guide cards is the question of subject headings. Subjects change as advances are made in the fields of knowledge. The cataloger must endeavor to keep abreast of the times in her choice of terms. She consults current indexes of periodical literature, she uses to advantage what contact she has with readers, and when this is insufficient (as it usually is), enlists the cooperation of assistants in the reference and circulation departments. In some libraries a notebook kept at the information desk has proved helpful to catalogers in showing how the requests for subject material are presented. The ideal result of such information is a change from the heading Wireless Telegraphy to the heading Radio as soon as it is reasonably certain that the new term has become a part of our current speech. But the matter is much less simple than it seems to the catalog user, who is perhaps disgruntled when he fails to find a term encountered in his newspaper reading. There are the headings on the subject cards to be changed, the records on the main cards which show the addi-

tional entries for the book, the official catalog records, and last but not least, the connecting links, the "see" and "see also" references, which to the cataloger withdrawing them for changes, are far from appearing few in number. It is not surprising that she waits until the term is used in less ephemeral publications than newspapers.

In defence of "see" references that seem antiquated or pedantic, it is suggested that, since the library public is rarely homogeneous, there may be among the up-to-date and popular minded consultants of the catalog an old-fashioned and scholarly remnant who may reasonably expect assistance. A plea has been made for an abundant supply of "see" references on the ground that they cost little in time or money. Should not this numerous provision serve the specialist who looks up Osteology and Linguistics, and the reader who continues to think of Home Economics as Domestic Economy?

Finally there is the question of the size of the catalog. Can anything be done to reduce the proportions of a tool that contains the requisite number of subject headings, an adequate supply of "see" and "see also" references, and is properly furnished with a guide card for every twenty-five or fifty cards? The answer seems to be obvious—while books increase and multiply, the key to their contents (if it is a complete catalog, and not an author and title index) must inevitably grow. At the dedication of a library a few years ago, this warning was sounded:

"Beware of books. Some biologist has stated that if Nature could take her course unimpeded, the world would become populated with elephants wallowing about knee-deep in a seething mass of mice. This man knew nothing of books. As a species they are imperishable, and against their multiplication Nature has no chance whatsoever. The time will come when every tree has been felled for paper, every calf for leather, and the few long-haired and ill-nourished people left in the world will be madly making card indices of the volumes which have filled every available cranny in which they can be stored."³

The immediate situation however, is not quite as desperate as the problem of the comparatively few large libraries. Each of these is endeavoring to work out a solution that fits an individual case. Catalog cases built to the walls, instead of free standing, are being tried to save encroachment upon needed floor space in the neighborhood of the charge desk. In the new Mary Reed Library of the University of Denver the cases are alcoved beside the windows in the hallway of the main floor, where the circulation desk is also located. H. H. B. Meyer, in an essay entitled "Cards and Common Sense,"⁴ has suggested keep-

³ Harvey Cushing, "The Doctor and His Books." *Consecration, Medicine, and Other Papers*. Little, 1928. p. 263.

⁴ *Essays Offered to Herbert Putnam*. Yale Univ. press, 1929. pp. 351-55.

ing the complete catalog in the stacks, and limiting to recent material the books represented in the public catalog. A part of this plan is that any needed section of the whole might be furnished on request of the reader.

For university libraries a solution of the too bulky catalog may be found in full departmental cataloging, with only an author card for each book in an outside collection filed in the catalog of the central library. In large public libraries where cataloging for branches is centralized, space can be saved in the public catalog by leaving out subject analytics for branch books when these cards are not needed for the main library.

The useful standardization of the Library of Congress card has freed the time of the cataloger for a part of the work that can never become standardized—the molding and shaping of a catalog as different from all others as the book collection it interprets is different from other collections. Here, contrary to mathematics, the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. A live, functioning catalog is more than an agglomeration of cards. The card begins its life as an unrelated entity; by a process of articulation it becomes a member of the catalog, no longer living or dying to itself. This work of transforming many into one is the stimulating task of the cataloger.

At no time in our history has so much leisure been at our disposal, and the indications are that even more will be available. Not so long ago a working day of ten to twelve hours was common; nowadays an eight-hour day obtains, and it is not unlikely that before many years have passed the working day will be reduced to five hours, and the working week to five days, the latter already being in operation as a permanent program in a number of large industries. It is likely also that holidays will be increased; and that to the many time-saving and labor-saving devices used within the home and which have revolutionized domestic work, more will be added. . . . Unless coming generations have the proper preparation, few persons will know what to do with themselves or the spare time forced upon them when such conditions obtain. Even today the situation is perplexing enough. Practically all of us have craved leisure; it has been the thing greatly desired, eagerly anticipated. Now we have it; it is the possession of the vast majority rather than the few, yet it is found not as attractive nor as pleasurable as our reveries pictured it to be. The reason is that we have lacked training in how to make use of it prudently. Moreover, we have, as a nation, discouraged idleness; leisure classes have been in the minority and looked upon with askance; long hours of labor have been a necessity and the rule.

—From *Peace of Mind and Body*, by WILLIAM S. WALSH.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

May 1, 1933

Editorials

THERE ARE still extant examples of library architecture of the library middle ages, two generations ago, before the D. C. and relative location. That type of the central hall surrounded by two or three stories of alcoves shelving respective subjects is exemplified by such edifices, once magnificent, as the Cincinnati Public Library and the old Brooklyn Library. Since that day changes in library architecture have shown the same progress as other features of the library and the culmination of progress seems to have been reached in the "Open Plan" for which the late Edward Lippincott Tilton and his associates were sponsors, and which has reached its full expression in the new Enoch Pratt Library building in Baltimore, so fully described in this issue. Several buildings, as at New Orleans and Woburn, still illustrate the fine fortress-like exteriors of the great Architect Richardson, whose interiors showed an utter lack as to library needs for lighting and ventilation.

M. R. CARNEGIE'S building developments made a long stride forward in the general plan, especially in branch libraries of a central administrative hall and circulation collection, with the reference department in one wing and a children's room in the other, modified to meet the conditions of site. Dr. Poole more than fifty years ago emphasized the importance of avoiding steps, yet the New York Public Library involves the use of a hundred to reach the reading rooms, or a long walk to and from distant elevators. In planning the Cleveland Library Mr. Brett accepted Dr. Poole's view, and made the building, completed under Miss Eastman's administration, one of departments, chiefly on a one-story plan. Book stacks have in several instances been placed below main floors as originally at Vienna, and in building the Library of Congress Engineer Greene provided for stacks without outside air, relying entirely upon mechanical ventilation, which the electric light had made possible. Thus one change for the better after another has been made in detail

with the result of a totality well exemplified in the new Baltimore edifice.

THE CHIEF features of this developed plan are access from the street level to the main floor without steps, with low windows serving for show purposes, and affording a view of the interior, with its reading desks and their occupants, the main floor divided with a minimum of low partitions into departmental libraries below which are book stacks for and directly accessible from each department, with mechanical distribution of conditioned air throughout and lighting especially suited to the needs of the readers. This may not prove the permanent type for library architecture, but certainly it shows a combination of developments in every direction, and no library architect will completely equip himself for his work without a careful study of this building triumph in whole and in detail.

THE LONG needed edifice for the government archives has been making progress in Washington, though unfortunately the Archives building is not so near the Library of Congress as might have been desirable. One of its most important features is entire control of the atmospheric supply, so that all air will be fully conditioned with reference to temperature and humidity, and thus make possible the preservation of important documents throughout the years to come. These arrangements also will form one of the necessary preliminary studies for architecture for new library buildings, and it is to be hoped that the results will give better housing for historical documents than is to be found elsewhere in the great governmental centers.

UNDER the auspices of the A.L.A. and the Southeastern Library Association, leaders in religion, education, culture and social welfare, gathering at the University of North Carolina in April, considered the relationship of these various agencies in a well-rounded community program, with special consideration given to the relation of the library to each. The importance both of an informed adult citizenship and books for those who are seeking to adjust themselves to the rapidly changing social and economic conditions was emphasized. The fine example set by Southern leaders to consider the status of libraries, books and reading in the South might well be followed by other sections of the country.

BETTER NEWS comes from Wisconsin, but bad news from Michigan—two states which should live up to the best library standards. The Governor's recommendation for

the usual appropriation for the Wisconsin Library School at Madison, lowered by 25 per cent was not at first approved by the legislature which cut out the entire appropriation, thus killing or dooming to suspended animation one of the foremost and oldest of our library schools. Happily the legislature has suffered a change of heart, and the appropriation has been restored, although Miss Hazletine will have the usual struggle of reducing facilities to meet reductions in support. In Michigan the Governor has forced the resignation of Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, for some years State Librarian who has won approval from fellow librarians for her work, and appointed in her place, Miss Evelyn Mershon, woman member for the state of the Democratic National Committee. Mrs. Frankhauser denies that she disapproved and opposed a reduction of appropriations for the State Library, which the Governor put forward as a reason for her practical dismissal, and the change so far as learned seems to be absolutely and discredibly political. Of all places the library should be safe from political removals and appointments, and the Governor's action is not a credit to Michigan.

CANADA'S capital city has taken action regarding its local library which should be heartening throughout our sister nation and amongst our own states. The Ottawa Council instead of reducing the library appropriation has increased it, recognizing that the need for books to fill the leisure time of the unemployed is a cardinal necessity under present circumstances. There are cases also in this country of like wisdom, and the precedent is certainly to be welcomed everywhere it is possible to regard it.

NOW IS the time for gardening and local librarians should be on the alert to get in touch with their Garden Clubs and put to the front their stock of gardening books, possibly including the catalogs of seedsmen, who are only too glad to send them for that purpose. In view of the reduction of appropriations in so many places, it is worth while to suggest that the members of the Garden Clubs who usually are not of the unemployed class should be asked to contribute in money or books for the establishment or extension of a gardening shelf in the library. The Garden Clubs may well be interested further if asked to supply from day to day flowers for beautifying the library and fitting indoors with outdoors. Not only has this been found a useful feature of many libraries, but it should serve to increase the interest of the members of the Garden Clubs in the library generally, if cooperation to this extent is secured.

Library Chat

The Demand for Books

OTTAWA City Council did a curious thing not long ago. It sanctioned an expansion in the facilities at the public library. This, in a time of depression, when revenues are falling and estimates are being slashed, may seem the height of folly. But the Ottawa Council evidently takes itself and its duties seriously. It saw that there was a demand on the part of the citizens for more library facilities, and took steps to provide them.

The demand for increased library service is a direct result of the hard times. "Reading maketh a man full," wrote Bacon, three centuries ago, and the words are coming true in a way the sage of Verulam probably never dreamed of. Men whose pockets are empty and whose hands are empty, and whose stomachs have not known the comfort of a full meal in a long time, go to the libraries to pass the time and forget. Or they take away books to help them wile away the weary hours. Or those whose ambitions are still keen and who know what they want, turn to the libraries for reading that may help them in the brighter days to come. As the *Ottawa Citizen* puts it, "when the curve of business goes down, the curve of reading goes up."

Ottawa, because it is the seat of government—and the business of government must go on—has probably suffered less from the depression than any other important city of Canada. Its income tax returns went up 55 per cent in the first nine months of the current fiscal year, and no other city except Charlottetown was able to come within sight of such a figure. Yet the demand for increased library facilities to meet the situation was such that the City Council felt it must yield to it. The demand is not by any means confined to Ottawa. The figures of the Vancouver Library Board show an increase of 15 per cent in book circulation in 1932, an increase of 25 per cent in the work of the reference department and 20,000 new borrowers registered. The American Library Association reported recently as follows on library conditions in the forty-four largest cities of the country:

"More than a million and a half new readers have found their way into libraries in cities of over 200,000 population since 1930, and the number of books borrowed from them has reached the unprecedented high of 157,000,000—more than 26,000,000 over the figures of 1929."

—Editorial from the *Vancouver Province*,
April 8, 1933.

Librarian Authors

DOROTHY GRANT HOSFORD, who was secretary of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 1924 until 1930, was born in Pittsburgh. That city has always been her home until the last few years. She graduated from the Peabody High School in Pittsburgh during the period of the World War and, after graduation, joined the army of war workers enroute to Washington, where she received an appointment in the War Risk Insurance Bureau. Upon her return to Pittsburgh, she entered the Carnegie Institute of Technology, from which she received her bachelor's degree in 1923.

She was much interested in writing then, as now, and chose a course, designated as the Editorial Course, which offered special training in writing. She served on the staff and helped to reorganize *The Shilling*, an undergraduate magazine, gone out of existence several years before, which gave those who had literary aspirations an opportunity to see their efforts in print, and was also on the staff of other college publications. In her junior year she won the Margaret Wilson Essay Prize, a prize offered for the best essay on some aspect of the life of Andrew Carnegie. After college she was in advertising work for a short time as a copy writer, but decided that her tastes in writing lay in other fields. For a few months she was Secretary for the Pennsylvania State College Extension Courses in Pittsburgh, but in 1924 went to the Carnegie Library School as secretary, which position she held until 1930 when her husband's business made it necessary to leave Pittsburgh.

Her close association with libraries and librarians during the six years at the Carnegie Library School opened up many new avenues of interest and it was during this time that Mrs. Hosford became deeply interested in children's reading. Always passionately fond of books, and particularly of poetry, the idea of making an adaptation for older children of William Morris' *Sigurd the Volsung* appealed strongly to her. She says the actual working on it was one of the happiest things she has ever done. Although some of the preliminary study of the poem was done while at the Carnegie Library School, the actual writing was done after she moved to Bradford, Pennsylvania, her present home. The adaptation was published in the fall of 1932 by Macmillan under the title of *Sons of the Volsungs*.

In 1924 she married Mr. Raymond Frederic Hosford who is now Superintendent of the Bradford, Pennsylvania, Hospital. They have twin sons, Frederic Duff and Hugh Malcolm.



Dorothy Grant Hosford

Citizens' Survey Aids Syracuse

"WE ARE glad to report that, through the good offices of disinterested citizens, the work of the Syracuse Public Library during the last year has been so favorably reported to the mayor that he has given us the same appropriation for 1933 that we had in 1932," Paul M. Paine, librarian, reports.

Mr. Paine continues: "Last September the president of the library board called together an informal committee of citizens, members of the library board, and representatives of the library staff. At the expressed wish of the mayor, a group of citizens surveyed the library situation and made a report to the library trustees and to the mayor upon the needs of the library for 1933. The final report expressed complete confidence in the library administration and library trustees and approved the recommendations of the trustees for an appropriation of \$125,000, and the mayor and Board of Estimate accepted the report."

Book Reviews

Revised List Of Subject Headings¹

THE SLIM volume of this work issued in 1923 has gained in size and substance, while still adhering to the original plan of making a list of subject headings for the small library, and therefore has not become unwieldy. In the first edition, *See* references only were given; in 1926 in the second edition, *See Also* references were added, making a volume of 415 pages. The addition of modern material in the third edition has brought the number of pages to 453.

A new and important addition is a section of eighteen pages devoted to "Practical Suggestions for the Beginner in Subject Heading Work." This is published separately also in pamphlet form. It is a bringing together of the simple rules which help the beginner to do intelligent work. Miss Sears' clear logical explanations of the rules and technique, will be hailed with joy by users of the book whether beginners or not. Under "New Headings" she gives a comprehensive explanation of how new subject headings are developed in various indexes and catalogs, and shows how the cataloger can work them out for herself. She also gives some advice as to the advisability of changing old subjects to new forms, and stresses the value of uniformity and how it may be attained by the use of a list. This is followed by a page of the subject list with sample checks, and directions for making them.

In the subject list, omissions and inclusions follow the policy of the former editions, as do subdivisions; that is, for language, under English language, for country, under the United States. "*See*" references and "*See Also*" references are given even more freely than in the second edition, and all the above are carefully explained in the "Practical Suggestions."

In form of subject headings, the Library of Congress practice has been followed in general, but other lists, including the *Readers' Guide* have been consulted to aid in simplifying and combining headings. New additions that bring the list up to date will be found in such subjects as Airports, Airways, and related subjects used as references. We have felt this need as the books on Aeronautics have widened in scope far beyond the resources of the second edition. This is also true of Radio under which there are half a dozen new references. Holding companies;

Humanism-twentieth century; Moving pictures, Talking; Oil burners; Quantum theory; Regional planning; Television; are some of the typical new subjects, while a number of old ones that have proved their need in use of the list, have been added. Many more explanatory notes have been used for defining the scope of a subject, or for distinguishing between overlapping subjects. As for instance, under "Clothing and Dress" we find the note "Used for works dealing with clothing from a practical standpoint, including the art of dress. Costume is used for descriptive and historical works on the costume of particular countries or periods." Care is taken to give a form which can be used in the catalog on explanatory guide cards before the subject headings.

We can be very thankful to Miss Sears for the thoughtful and careful work which has added much to the usefulness of this third edition of her work. It has come at a time to fill the need of a large majority of all libraries, and will take its place among the most valued and necessary tools in library work.

—EDITH H. JOHN, *Librarian,
Public Library, Long Beach, New York.*

Catalogers And Classifiers Yearbook

IN ORDER to assure the publication of the *Catalogers and Classifiers Yearbook No. 3*, the Catalog Section is staging an advance sales campaign. Fifteen hundred pre-publication orders are being sought in order that the new *Yearbook* may be sold at a price not to exceed \$1.75 per copy. The *Yearbook*, which has been edited by Grace O. Kelley, will contain articles of professional interest by Margaret Mann, J. C. M. Hanson, Susan G. Akers, C. B. Joeckel, K. D. Metcalf, and others prominent in the library profession. Orders are being sent to Helen Dawley, Catalog Department, University of Chicago Libraries.

Dormitory Library Book List

COPIES of a list containing a selection from the books in the Burton Court Dormitory Library, which serves the residence halls for men students at the University of Chicago, are available to librarians who request them from Louis Round Wilson, dean of the Graduate Library School of the University. The list includes only those titles for voluntary reading, omitting about four hundred and fifty titles required for collateral reading in the various courses.

¹ Sears, Minnie Earl, editor. *List of Subject Headings for Small Libraries* compiled from lists used in nine representative small libraries. Third edition revised and enlarged, including a new section "Practical Suggestions for the Beginner in Subject Heading Work." New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1933. \$2.75. Reprint of the "Practical Suggestions" \$-.50.

Current Library Literature

ADULT EDUCATION

Dowling, J. T. County library lectures. *An Leabharlann*. 2:34-36. 1933.

Suggestions based on five years' experience.

Munford, W. A. Libraries and librarians now and in the new era. *Lib. Assistant*. 26:55-66; to continue. 1933.

"There is going to be a great struggle for the control of the leisure time of the public, and civilization itself depends upon education getting the upper hand." A discussion of the various administrative and physical changes the British library must make to succeed.

ARCHITECTURE AND BUILDING

Axelsson, Carl. Filipstads bibliotek i nya lokaler. illus. *Biblioteksbladet*. 17:273-274. 1932.

Carter, E. J. Library building. plans, illus. *Year's Work*. 4:140-168. 1932.

Universal. Bibliographic footnotes.

Darlington (England).—Edward Pease Public Library. *Official opening of the extension by Mrs. H. Maw, Monday, 27th March, 1933.* pap. 6 l. plan, illus.

History of the development, and detailed description.

Lemaitre, Henry. The Swiss National Library at Berne. *Lib. Assn. Record*, series 3, 3:73-83. 1933.

Mainly, a description of the new building, opened Oct. 31, 1931, but with some notes on history and organization. Architects: Oeschner and Kaufmann, Zurich, and Hochstetter, Berne. Reinforced concrete; cubic content, about 77,000 cubic yards; cost, without fittings, slightly over £2 a cubic yard.

—See also EQUIPMENT.

ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS, ETC.

Thomas, M. O. An ideal library association. *Modern Lib.* 3:65-71. 1933.

A review of the accomplishments of the British Association as a suggestion to the All-Indian Library Association.

—See also LIBRARIANS AND STAFF; LIBRARIES—FOREIGN.

BOOK INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

What price textbooks? 114 E. 32d St., New York. *Bookbinding Magazine*. 16:11-12, 14. Dec., 1932.

"Leading publishers point out factors involved in cost ... from post-war days to current season." Continued in the March, 1933, number, p. 18, 20, 40.

Wheeler, C. T. The position of the wholesaler in the book trade. 212-220 York St., York, Pa. *Harvard Business Review*. 11:237-243. 1933.

BOOK PRODUCTION AND PRESERVATION

Berry, W. T. Book-production. I. Printing. II. Bookbinding. III. Photo-processes. *Year's Work*. 4:221-242. 1932.

Bibliographic footnotes.

Fumigating books to kill bookworms. illus. 24 W. 40th St., New York. *Scientific American*. 148:118. 1933.

Abstract of T. M. Iiams's article in *Lib. Quar.* 2:375-386. 1932. Another abstract, with title, "Worm War Won," appears in *Art Digest*. 7:23. Feb. 15, 1933.

Grant, A. G. Simple material for mending school-books. 524-544 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis. *American School Board Journal*. 85:46. 1932.

Mainly, the preparation of a simple, inexpensive adhesive material for use with cellophane book protectors.

Note: The following serials are added for indexing:

Biblioteksbladet—*Biblioteksbladet*. Organ för svenska allmänna biblioteksforening. Stockholm: P.A. Norstedt & Söner's Förlag. 8 times a year. 6 Kr.

An Leabharlann—*An Leabharlann*. Journal of the Library Association of Ireland. 53 Upper Mount St., Dublin. Irregular. Annual subs., 4s. (Resumed.)

Modern Lib.—*The Modern Librarian; a Quarterly Journal of All-India Library Service*. 1 Cust. Road, Lahore, India: Punjab Library Association. Quarterly. \$2.50 or 12s 6d a year. (Corrected entry.)

Year's Work—*The Year's work in Librarianship*. Ed. by Arundell Esdaile. 26-27 Bedford Sq. (Chaucer House, Malet Place, W. C. 1, after Mar. 25), London: The Library Association. Annual. 7s 6d net.

BOOKS AND READERS

Jast, L. S. The library and leisure. *Lib. World*. 35:203-204. 1933.

"The choice before the library today is ... what kind of leisure it will cater for."

Kaul, J. L. Library reading. *Modern Lib.* 3:78-84. 1933.

Generalized; recommends guidance.

Kirkpatrick, E. L. Reading interests of farm families. Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Md. *Social Forces*. 11:224-227. 1932.

Report of a study of 2,886 families in eleven states.

McCombs, C. F. An hour in the Main Reading Room. The New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Ave., New York. *Bulletin*. 37:177-180. 1933.

An analysis of call-slips for 498 volumes issued in "an hour fairly typical of a winter afternoon's demands."

[Restricted books in the small library.] *Wilson Bull.* 7:495-499. 1933.

Discussions by Ruth Lucas, Mary J. Webb, Ruth M. Lane, Gertrude E. Hewitt, and Margaret M. Byrn.

—See also COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

BUDGET

—See also COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES; DEPRESSION AND THE LIBRARY.

CATALOGING, CLASSIFICATION, ETC.

Allen, F. P. Science and the new Dewey. *Lib. Jour.* 58:262-263. 1933.

The 12th edition for the sciences is as satisfactory as the recent 13th.

Bliss, H. E. What do you mean by practical classification? *Special Libs.* 24:35-37. 1933.

Bushnell, G. H. Notes by a British librarian on the Library of Congress classification scheme. *Special Libs.* 24:41-43. 1933.

Its adaptability makes it "an affair of almost infinite and unlimited possibilities."

Cotts, G. W. "The fun (?) of filing." *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 29:64-65. 1933.

All codes show differences. "To adopt a new system ... alphabetic ... would involve time and expense, but ... would be well worth the effort."

Dorkas Fellows and the editorship of the Decimal Classification. port. School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York. *Library Service News*. 4:25-27. 1933.

Essentially biographical.

Eaton, Doane. *Ideas for a weary world*. 445 W. 41st St., New York: Doane Eaton's Co., 1933. pap. 40 p. illus. \$1.

A plan of supplying printed catalog cards, p. 24-26.

Fuller, Clifford. Library practice. II. Cataloguing. *Year's Work*. 4:128-134. 1932.

Bibliographic footnotes.

Library of Congress. *Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogues of the Library of Congress* ... Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1933. pap. 72 p. 35¢.

"Second cumulative supplement to the third edition including all additions from January, 1928, to December, 1932. To be reviewed. For sale by L. C."

MacPherson, H. D. Building a list of subject headings. *Special Libs.* 24:44-46. 1933.

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—See also CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, WORK, ETC.

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—See also CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, WORK, ETC.

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Regarding Library Chairs

IN EQUIPPING a woman's college library the physical director and myself made inquiries of firms employing women where seating had been considered, and after using several kinds for experiment, we found that a back sloping one inch in ten the most satisfactory for long use. We had half the chairs made windsor, the others without arms. This is a much straighter back than stock makes of windsor chairs we could buy from library furniture houses or others. These chairs have been used now for eight years with comfort.

—FANNY T. TABER,

Librarian, Greenville, S. C., Public Library.

Library Organizations

Conference Of Southern Leaders

A CONFERENCE of southern leaders was held on April 7-8, 1933 at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, under the auspices of the American Library Association and the South-eastern Library Association to consider primarily the status of libraries, books and reading in the South. The meeting was intended to bring to bear upon the solving of the library problem the experience and leadership in related fields of endeavor in the South by bringing together southern leaders from the agencies of religion, education, culture and social welfare. There were in attendance eighty-three official representatives of these agencies from nine southern states. The organizations and interests represented included college and university presidents, deans, professors from the departments of history, education, economics, psychology and sociology, state departments of education, church boards, federated clubs, business and professional women's clubs, men's service clubs, educational foundations, character building agencies, library trustees, and librarians.

The conference considered the relationship of these various agencies in a well rounded community program and attempted to arrive at an understanding of their mutual problems. The library received special consideration in its relationship to the other agencies and in its governmental and economic aspects. Recent changes and trends in the functions and structure of governmental units were brought out, and how these newer tendencies were affecting or might be expected to affect libraries and other agencies were discussed. The importance of an informed adult citizenship was stressed as well as the need for books and other printed matter by those who are seeking to adjust themselves to the rapidly changing social and economic conditions.

The place of the library in the southern scene, the meaning of library service and the state and local agencies concerned with giving this service were discussed as were also the methods of bringing about their establishment. The conference adopted the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. The continued existence of a democratic society depends upon the maintenance of the educational, cultural, and social institutions which promote general education and wholesome living. These are schools, colleges, universities, libraries, museums, churches, and other character-building institutions and agencies for health and welfare. The services of these institutions must be preserved.

2. The South has the capacity to support all social and cultural institutions necessary to a civilized society. Its natural resources are unequalled in any other section of the country and only proper social and economic planning are required for the realization of adequate educational, cultural, and social welfare services for all its citizens.

3. The importance and the necessity for economy in all governmental and other public services are recognized. Such economy should be constructive rather than destructive. It should be appreciated that as a result of the depression, the demands upon the social and cultural services of the government have increased rather than lessened; this is particularly true in the case of libraries.

4. Reorganization of local government to eliminate waste and effect economy through reduction in operating cost, instead of through elimination of essential services, should be the first line of attack.

5. Abolition of the spoils system and substitution of the merit system in the selection of public officials is the first requisite of a sound program of constructive economy in government.

6. The necessity for enlarging the areas of public administration in local government in the South is recognized. Consolidation of counties or consolidation of functions as between counties is particularly recommended as a solution to this problem. Attention is called to the possibilities for economy through improved administrative methods, such as centralized purchasing and adequate budgetary control.

7. Reorganization of the internal structure of the units of local government to centralize responsibility is a real need.

8. Free public library service is an indispensable part of a well-rounded program of community life. It strengthens and extends appreciation of the cultural and spiritual values of life; it diffuses information and ideas necessary to the present welfare and future advancement of a community; it offers to every citizen the means of self-education throughout life. Inasmuch as so many governmental units in every southern state are apparently unable at present to support public library service, it is reasonable to look to each state to organize, administer, and support a state-wide system of public library service.

9. It is apparent that a need exists in every community for machinery which will make possible adequate consideration of the interests of the entire community rather than of special groups. We urge the formation of a citizens' council in every community, such council to be composed of representatives of all the influential organizations in the community. A citizens' council should study the problems of local government, evaluate the various services in the light of the community interest and work out a comprehensive plan for reduction of expenditures based upon the elimination of waste, with the preservation of essential services.

10. We commend the advances made possible by benefactions of individuals and foundations; through the cooperation of the press, the radio, and other agencies of publicity; of government officials and of many local and national organizations. Continued and increased interest and activities on the part of these friends of culture are the hope of maintaining these advances in the present economic crisis and of assuring the cultural development demanded by the new social order.

In The Library World

Wabash Library Closed Until Fall

AFTER having been in operation for 30 years, the Carnegie Library at Wabash, Indiana, will be closed on May 1. As funds are entirely exhausted and the tax rate for 1933 was cut to two cents, it is doubted if the Library can re-open before Fall. There is no doubt that the Library will open in the Fall, but probably on a greatly reduced schedule.

National Jewish Book Week

THE SEVENTH National Jewish Book Week in America will be observed this year during the week of May 14-20. The purpose of this celebration is to bring to the attention of both Jew and non-Jew the importance of reading, and especially the importance of reading good books pertaining to their racial history and background. A concentrated effort is again being made this year for an appropriate observance of this ancient, but revitalized Jewish holiday. Synagogues, schools, book stores, libraries, and other forms of communal organizations are asked to feature the occasion and to lay special emphasis during this week on the Gospel of the Jewish Book. Attention is being focused by pulpit, press, and radio on the value of books and reading as a Jewish cultural and literary heritage.

It is hoped that libraries throughout the country will take an active part in the observance of Jewish Book Week this year. A new edition of "Judaica," a bibliography of books of Jewish interest and significance largely augmented and brought up to date, will be issued by the Boston Public Library. This Bibliography may be had upon request to the Boston Public Library.

Vote On Ten Outstanding Novels

SINCE THE problem of how to stimulate interest in good fiction perennially confronts every librarian, the list of "Outstanding Novels of the Twentieth Century" by Ruth Melamed stirred our interest greatly. It proved to be the spark which later developed into a veritable conflagration of good fiction reading in this library. Every librarian realizes with painful frequency the enormous popularity of contests of all kinds, so why not a popularity contest in books?

In working out details it was decided not to use Miss Melamed's list published in the *Wilson Bulletin*, but to make our own list of "Outstanding Novels." The first step was to gather sug-

gestions from the entire staff. Then with these in hand the Circulation staff, after much spirited discussion, chose the 100 titles to be offered our readers as a basis for their voting.

Publicity plans came next. Three thousand copies of the lists were multigraphed for distribution. A large poster placed in a conspicuous position on the main stairway of the Library inquired "May We Have Your Opinion?" and briefly invited readers to obtain a list, check the ten books which they felt might still be read a hundred years from now, and deposit the list by a certain date in ballot boxes supplied for the purpose. There was an enthusiastic response to this publicity. Two newspapers ran stories and requests for the lists poured in not only from local readers but from many parts of the state. Several college instructors asked for lists for class use, and several literary organizations made use of them in various ways.

Within two weeks an additional 3,000 copies were required, as many readers would deposit their checked lists and then ask for another to keep. At the end of six weeks the votes were counted and the results announced on another large poster. The list in order of votes received was as follows:

Kipling	<i>Kim</i>
Galsworthy	<i>Forsyte Saga</i>
Remarque	<i>All Quiet on the Western Front</i>
Conrad	<i>Lord Jim</i>
Butler	<i>Way of All Flesh</i>
Hudson	<i>Green Mansions</i>
Buck	<i>Good Earth</i>
Wilder	<i>Bridge of San Luis Rey</i>
Cather	<i>My Antonia</i>
London	<i>Call of the Wild</i>

Even more encouraging than the voting phase of the plan has been the enormous and sustained demand for the books on the longer list. Even yet after many months shabby and heavily checked lists are presented at the desk with requests for the books, and readers are to be seen at the fiction shelves with the familiar green slips in hand, in a patient search for "outstanding novels."

—CONSTANCE EWING,

Head, Circulation Department, Library Association of Portland, Oregon.

State Certification Requirements Revised

CERTIFICATION requirements for libraries, summarized by states, has recently been revised by the staff of the A.L.A. Board of Education for Librarianship. A limited number of copies are available upon request from the American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Newark Library Economy Program

AT A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Newark Public Library held on Monday, April 10, final action was taken adjusting the Library's work to the reduction in the budget. The cutting of the Library's budget from \$500,000 as originally proposed by the City Commission to \$400,000 has necessitated the following adjustments: Closing the main library building to the public two days a week and all evenings, except Mondays and Tuesdays. Branch libraries will be closed to the public three days a week and all evenings, except Thursdays. The Business Branch will be closed all day Friday and Saturday. Branches located at Bamberger's and Kresge's will be closed completely.

The library staff will receive the pay cut for municipal employees of 1-25 per cent, plus an unpaid reduction of three hours each working week, which is the equivalent of another 7 per cent salary cut. This scheme has been adopted by the Trustees to obviate the necessity of dismissing any members of the staff.

Because of the great increase in the demands made upon the Library in recent years, amounting in some departments from 26 per cent-66 per cent, other library services will also have to be curtailed. Chief of these will be the abolishing of the privilege of reserving books in advance, the renewal and transference of borrowed books, and the closing of thirty-nine library extensions located in playgrounds, community houses and business concerns.

Librarians Invited To Commonwealth College

LIBRARIANS and teachers who wish to combine a low-cost vacation with a chance to observe an unusual project in adult education are invited to write to Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark., for information concerning its summer camp, to be operated from July to September this year.

The camp is to be held at the school site in the woods of the Ouachita Mountains. Recreational opportunities include swimming, games, hiking, dancing, dramatics and a social program. Lecture courses on present trends in economics, politics, and American culture, at which attendance is optional, will be given by the staff and visiting lecturers during the ten weeks beginning July 3.

Because of the communal type of organization of Commonwealth College, visitors who desire to help 15 hours a week with farm and community tasks may reduce costs for room, board and laundry service to \$40 for the 10-week term, or

\$25 a month or \$1 a day for shorter periods. Those not so participating pay double. Proceeds help maintain the year-round educational work of the College, which offers to students of moderate means an opportunity to "earn their way." The director of Commonwealth College is Lucien Koch, former instructor in Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn's Experimental College at the University of Wisconsin.

Children's Books Of Yesterday

UNDER THE title of "Children's Books of Yesterday" The New York Public Library opened a remarkable exhibition in its main exhibition room (Room 113) on Tuesday morning, April 11. The exhibition was organized in collaboration with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and with the assistance of a committee of fifteen members. It is believed that no such representative or ambitious a showing has ever been attempted before in America. In all there are some five hundred books, manuscripts, drawings, woodcuts, prints, cards and games—from many countries, and covering over four hundred years of time. Emphasis has been laid upon illustration and color. The resources of The New York Public Library have been largely called upon, especially the recently acquired Schatzki Collection, but important loans of books and manuscripts have also been made by The Pierpont Morgan Library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Antiquarian Society, as well as by a number of the most important collectors in this country. It is expected that the exhibition will remain on view at least until after Labor Day.

Memorial Fund For Wilkes-Barre

THE OSTERHOUT Free Library of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, has been named as the beneficiary of a memorial fund by Mrs. Andrew Todd McClintock. The fund is in memory of her husband, Dr. A. T. McClintock and his father. The library will receive monthly a certain amount of money and upon the death of Mrs. McClintock a large part of her estate will be vested in the library. Mrs. McClintock also gave the library several hundred books from her husband's library and his office furniture and equipment. Andrew H. McClintock, father of Dr. McClintock, was named by Mr. Isaac C. Osterhout in his will as a trustee of the library. He acted as Secretary and Treasurer of the board of directors of the library from that time, 1882, to his death in 1918 and was always most actively interested in its welfare.

Wellesley to Hold Social Institute

THE FIRST session of the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress will be held on the campus in Wellesley, Massachusetts, this coming July 1 to 15. Qualified representatives, men and women, of various social and vocational groups will meet to discuss, under able leadership—"Our Economic Future—Its Direction and Control." It is expected that about 130 people will attend the Institute, from business and the professions, workers in industry, teachers, farmers, librarians, homemakers, etc. Lectures by recognized authorities and round table discussions in which everyone will take part comprise the program.

The Governing Board of the Institute is composed of many well-known economists, educators and men and women prominent in public affairs. Franklin Hopper, Director of Circulation in the New York Public Library, is one of the members of the Board. Those interested in attending the Institute may write to Dr. Alfred D. Sheffield, Wellesley Summer Institute, 31 Madison Street, Cambridge, Mass. From the list of applicants from all over the country, 130 will be selected with a view to keeping the vocational groups balanced.

College Libraries Open to Unemployed

COLLEGES in various parts of the country are accepting a share of responsibility for maintaining the morale of the unemployed, according to William John Cooper, United States commissioner of education. Many colleges are inviting general use of their library resources for the self-development of individuals with enforced leisure time. Northeastern State Teachers College, Tahlequah, Oklahoma, has extended public invitation to the unemployed in its vicinity to use the college facilities, including the library and entertainment, without cost. Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, provides space in the library where young women from industrial plants may meet on Friday evenings for courses conducted by members of the college staff.

Gift Collection Of Autographs

AN ANNOUNCEMENT in the *Tribune* for March 23 states that Baron Henri de Rothschild signed documents on March 22 donating to the French National Library his collection of autographs, which is the most important private collection relating to French history in existence. It consists of more than 5,000 documents dating from the fourteenth century.

In The Field Of Bibliography

AGRICULTURAL products, Bibliography on the marketing of. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Docs., 1932. 351 p. (U. S. Agric. Dept. *Min. Pub.* 150.) 20¢.

AMERICAN book prices current. A record of books, manuscripts and autographs sold in the principal auction rooms of the U. S. during the season ... June 1, 1931, to June 1, 1932. 62 W. 45th St., N. Y.: R. R. Bowker Co., 1933. 637 p. \$20.

BLIND, Directory of periodicals of special interest to the ... comp. by Helga Lende. 125 E. 46th St., N. Y.: Amer. Foundation for the Blind, Inc., 1933. 58 p. 25¢.

Arranged by country; appropriate notes, including cost if charge is made.

BUSINESS magazines, classified by subject. Comp. by M. C. Manley. Newark, N. J.: Public Lib., 1933. 31 p. \$1.

... outstanding periodicals in many different fields. ... The third edition with the special addition of the annotated list is the first to be priced.

[PRISONS] Library catalog, including general library information and rules, 1932, Kansas state penitentiary, Lansing, Kan. Topeka: Kansas State Printing Plant, B. P. Walker, State Printer, 1932. 173 p.

SOCIAL sciences, London bibliography of the. ... v. 4: Author index, periodicals list, tables, etc. Comp. by B. M. Headicar and C. Fuller. London: London School of Economics and Political Science, 1932. 983 p. (Studies in Economics and Political Science, no. 8.) 4 vols., £6 6s.

SOCIAL studies, Bibliographies for teachers of the. By E. B. Wesley. Phila.: McKinley, 1932. 28 p.

Reprinted from *The Historical Outlook*, vols. 12 and 13.

SOUTHERN Highlander, The. Comp. by M. A. Babcock. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, Oct., 1932. 2 l. (Bulletin, no. 115.) 10¢.

STORE door delivery; a list of references chronologically arranged. Wash., D. C.: Bureau of Railway Economics, Library, Jan., 1933. 33 leaves.

Includes "Index of names of persons and organizations."

TEACHERS, National survey of the education of. Vol. 1: Selected bibliography. Comp. by G. L. Bets, B. W. Frazier, G. C. Gamble. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Govt. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Docs., 1932. 118 p. (U. S. Office of Education. Bulletin 1933, no. 10.) 15¢.

Annotated.

THESIS writing; A guide to. By P. R. Morrow and W. O. Mishoff. Athens, Ga.: The Authors, 1932. 16 p. (Guide to Research Series, no. 1.)

Includes bibliographies.

Other numbers, in preparation or projected: 2. Library research. 3. Experimental research. 4. Collection and preservation of data.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance, A debate handbook on. ... a brief and bibliography with selected articles, by J. Lee and P. Munch. Lawrence, Kan.: Univ. of Kansas Extension Division, 1932. 280 p.

UNEMPLOYMENT relief in the United States and Canada. Comp. by M. Otto. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1932. 12 p. (Russell Sage Foundation Library Bulletin, no. 116.) 20¢.

VOCATIONAL guidance, A list of recent books on. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Library of Congress, 1932. 13 p. Typewritten. \$1.40.

Obtainable only through P.A.I.S., 11 W. 40th St., N. Y.

WAR debt cancellation or revision; select list of references. Wash., D. C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Oct. 27, 1932. 6 l. Mimeographed. Apply.

Health Books For Public Libraries¹

"THE KINGDOM of health, like the Kingdom of God, is within you," once said that wise teacher of health, Professor C.-E. A. Winslow. One of the chief goals of the modern public health campaign has been to make individuals aware of this kingdom of health within by developing in them an intelligent, objective health consciousness. Education has been the keynote of the whole movement since its beginning.

Librarians, eager to assist in any movement which contributes to the public welfare, have long realized that books can point the way to health. Evidence of a growing interest in health is seen in the ever-increasing requests received by the National Health Library for lists of "Best Books on Health." These requests have come from public libraries throughout the country.

From the almost overwhelming profusion of modern literature on all phases of health there is offered here an annotated list of 94 books suitable for public library readers. This list has been compiled by the staff of the National Health Library and has the approval of those National Health Council members which support the Library: the American Child Health Association, the American Public Health Association, the American Social Hygiene Association, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness and the National Tuberculosis Association.

The books on this list have been chosen both for their scientific accuracy and their readability. They have been chosen also to meet the needs of the board member who seeks information on community health problems; the mother who wants a reliable book on how to keep her baby well; the employer inquiring for the best and latest literature on how to safeguard the health of the men in his plant; the engaged couple desiring information on preparation for marriage; the father concerned with finding the best book on sex education to put in the hands of his young son; and many other types of readers. The text-book type of literature has been avoided whenever possible.

The resources of the National Health Library, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City, are available to all interested in the subject of health. The courtesies of interlibrary loan are freely extended to all libraries.

¹ A selected list compiled by Ethel Wigmore, librarian, National Health Library, New York City.

Man's Search for Health

American Public Health Association. *Half Century of Public Health*; ed. by M. P. Ravenel. N. Y., The Association, 1921. 461p. \$7.50.

A history of public health in the United States, containing nineteen chapters on various phases of public health by noted sanitarians.

Dock, L. L. and Stewart, I. M. *A Short History of Nursing*. 3d ed. rev. N. Y., Putnam, 1931. 320p. \$3.

Provides a rich background which cannot fail to dignify and enrich the layman's conception of the nursing profession.

Haggard, H. W. *Devils, Drugs and Doctors*. N. Y., Harper, 1929. 405p. \$5.

An absorbing story of the development of medicine from the magic and alchemy of old to the threshold of scientific discovery.

Haggard, H. W. *The Lame, the Halt and the Blind*. N. Y., Harper, 1932. 420p. \$4.

Vivid account of the ways in which medical and sanitary progress has conquered some of the superstitions, and scourges of mankind. A companion volume to *Devils, Drugs and Doctors*.

Newsholme, Sir Arthur. *Evolution of Preventive Medicine*. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1927. 262p. \$3.

The story of preventive medicine from the dawn of history to the era of bacteriology. Told in a clear and flowing style.

Newsholme, Sir Arthur. *The Story of Modern Preventive Medicine*; being a continuation of the *Evolution of Preventive Medicine*. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1929. 295p. \$4.

"A compact review, serving to correlate the several steps and adventures in discovery and to arrange our present knowledge into a more or less complete pattern."

Oliver, W. W. *Stalkers of Pestilence*. N. Y., Hoeber, 1930. 251p. \$3.

The historical development of man's ideas of the nature of infectious diseases. Interesting sketches of some great physicians and of some arrant quacks of the past.

Singer, C. J. *Short History of Medicine*. N. Y., Oxford, 1928. 368p. \$3.

Though the story told here opens with Greek times, the narrative of the earlier period is so condensed that more than half the book is devoted to modern medicine.

Tobey, J. A. *Riders of the Plagues*. N. Y., Scribner, 1930. 348p. \$3.50.

Traces the development of sanitation and sketches briefly the life and work of Pasteur, Lister, Florence Nightingale, Gorgas, Trudeau and others to whom we owe our present day and commonplace rules of community health and disease prevention.

Winslow, C.-E. A. *Evolution and Significance of the Modern Public Health Campaign*. New Haven, Yale univ. press, 1923. 65p. \$1.50.

The evolution is traced through the dark ages of public health, through the great sanitary awakening, and the golden age of bacteriology, to the new public health.

Health Pioneers

Cook, Sir Edward T. *Short Life of Florence Nightingale*. New ed. N. Y., Macmillan, 1925. 404p. \$3.50.

A delightful portrayal of the pioneer of modern nursing. Abridged by Sir Edward Cook, from *The Life*, by Rosalind Nash.

DeKruif, P. H. *Men Against Death*. N. Y., Harcourt, 1932. 363p. \$3.50.

An accurate and vivid account of some of the latest skirmishes and conquests in the long and constant battle against disease.

DeKruif, P. H. *Microbe Hunters*. N. Y., Harcourt, 1926. 363p. \$2.75.

A proud record of the struggles and achievements of pioneer bacteriologists, Leeuwenhoek, Pasteur, Koch, Ehrlich, Walter Reed, etc.

Drewitt, F. G. D. *Life of Edward Jenner*, naturalist and discoverer of vaccination. N. Y., Longmans, 1932. 127p. \$2.

A popular life of Jenner who was not only the famous discoverer of vaccination but an accomplished musician, a poet, a surgeon, and proficient naturalist as well.

Gorgas, Mrs. W. C. and Hendrick, B. J. *William Crawford Gorgas*; his life and work. Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran, 1924. 359p. \$5.

The dramatic story of Gorgas' victory over yellow fever in Panama consumes the greater part of this admirable biography. It is a stirring tribute to his scientific insight, his unselfish character and remarkable administrative ability.

Kelly, H. A. *Walter Reed and Yellow Fever*. 3d ed. Baltimore, Norman, Remington co., 1923. 352p. \$2.50.

"Records the history of indomitable perseverance, scientific enthusiasm, foresight, forgetfulness of danger, and self-sacrifice."

Mégroz, R. L. *Ronald Ross, Discoverer and Creator*. London, George Allen, 1931. 294p. 10s. 6d.

Ross's great contribution to the well-being of mankind was his demonstration that the Anopheles mosquito is the carrier of the malaria parasite. One part of the book is devoted to a history of his scientific work, the other to his literary accomplishments.

Myers, J. A. *Fighters of Fate*. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1927. 318p. \$3.

Brief life stories and accomplishments of twenty-four men and women who, in spite of tuberculosis, have made themselves famous.

Reid, E. G. *The Great Physician; a Short Life of Sir William Osler*. N. Y., Oxford univ. press, 1931. 299p. \$3.50.

"Not another man, nor yet a different doctor, but the same giant of medical history, the dear physician of all continents, is made nearer, clearer, easier to picture and, according to our capacities, to worship in this biography by Edith Gittings Reid."

Trudeau, E. L. *Autobiography*. (new ed.) N. Y., National Tuberculosis Assn., 1928. 322p. \$1.

Dr. Trudeau wove into this book in simple direct and fascinating style all of the essential in-

cidents and the experiences in his life-long fight against tuberculosis.

Vallery-Radot, René. *Life of Pasteur*. Garden City, N. Y., Garden City pub. co., 1926. 484p. \$1.

Adventure is blended with scientific attainment in the career of this chemist who laid the basis for all of modern public health work.

Walker, Mrs. M. E. M. *Pioneers of Public Health*. N. Y., Macmillan, 1930. 270p. \$4.50.

Biographies of twenty-one scientists whose names are inscribed on the walls of the London school of hygiene and tropical medicine. The volume begins with Sydenham, the "English Hippocrates" and includes sketches of Chadwick, Shattuck, Lister, Manson, Laveran, Reed, Biggs, Gorgas and Leishman.

Winslow, C.-E. A. *Life of Hermann M. Biggs*, Physician and Statesman of the Public Health. Phila., Lea, 1929. 432p. \$5.

A general review of the life and work of a great statesman of the public health, which epitomizes the modern public health movement.

Public Health—Administrative and Economic Aspects Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. *Medical Care for the American People*; the final report, adopted Oct. 31, 1932. Chicago Univ. of Chicago press, 1932. 213p. \$1.50.

A readable summary and interpretation of the Committee's important five year investigation.

Dublin, L. I. *Health and Wealth*. N. Y., Harper, 1928. 361p. \$3.

Includes chapters on the problems of heart disease, cancer, tuberculosis, industrial hygiene, birth control, the Negro, life extension, etc. Each chapter is buttressed with a mass of statistical data interpreted with lucidity and insight.

Gardner, M. S. *Public Health Nursing*. 2d ed. N. Y., Macmillan, 1924. 432p. \$3.

The most authoritative volume on the general subject of public health nursing.

Hiscock, I. V., ed. *Community Health Organization*. N. Y., Commonwealth fund, 1932. 261p. \$2.50.

A new edition of a valuable handbook for health workers and interested laymen.

Jacobs, P. P. *Control of Tuberculosis in the United States*. N. Y., National Tuberculosis Assn., 1932. 407p. \$2.

A comprehensive review of the evolution and application of the methods and programs employed for the control of tuberculosis in the United States since the days of Biggs; with comparative data on European practice.

Myers, J. A. *The Child and the Tuberculosis Problem*. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1932. 230p. \$3.50.

The public health and community aspects of the tuberculosis problem in relation to the child. Of interest to all interested in child health and community health.

Newsholme, Sir Arthur. *Medicine and the State*. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1932. 300p. \$3.50.

An important study of the relation between the private and official practice of medicine with special reference to public health and disease preven-

tion. The volume is an interpretation of factual findings in Sir Arthur's survey of health work in eighteen European countries.

Routzahn, M. B. and E. G. *Publicity for Social Work*. N. Y., Russell Sage foundation, 1928. 392p. \$3.

This valuable book of practical information regarding ways of "making information public," should be in every public library.

Health of Mother and Child

Bartlett, F. H. *Infants and Children, Their Feeding and Growth*. N. Y., Farrar, 1932. 409p. \$1.50.

Up-to-date information for the mother on the home care and supervision of infants and young children.

Douglas, Mrs. George M. *Health and Home Nursing*. N. Y., Putnam, 1932. 383p. \$2.50.

An unusually practical and helpful book containing only those activities and procedures which are practicable for use by the untrained person in the home.

Child Study Association of America. *Our Children: a handbook for parents*; D. C. Fisher and S. M. Gruenberg, editors. N. Y., Viking press, 1932. 348p. \$2.75.

A handbook for parents containing essays on every phase of child development and adjustment. Written by twenty-nine experts in child study.

Maternity Center Association, New York. *Maternity Handbook*; for pregnant mothers and expectant fathers; text prepared by Anne A. Stevens. N. Y., Putnam, 1932. 178p. \$1.

An unusually practical, clearly written book giving elementary advice to prospective mothers and fathers. It discusses the hygiene of pregnancy, the balanced diet, clothing for mother and baby, hospital and home deliveries, and the early care and training of the baby.

U. S. Children's Bureau. *The Child from One to Six; his care and training*. Wash., D. C., Gov't. printing office, 1931. 150p. 10¢.

An attractive handbook for the mother of the young child. There are discussions of the child's food, sleep, diseases, daily care, play, habits, and sex education.

U. S. Children's Bureau. *Infant Care*. Rev. ed. Wash., D. C., Gov't printing office, 1929. 127p. 10¢.

The baby's development, health care and home surroundings.

U. S. Children's Bureau. *Prenatal Care*. Wash., D. C., Gov't printing office, 1930. 71p. 10¢.

A thoroughly reliable book available to any expectant mother.

Van Blarcom, C. C. *Getting Ready to be a Mother*. 2d ed. N. Y., Macmillan, 1929. 286p. \$1.75.

The best manual on prenatal care and hygiene for the educated woman.

Health of the Worker

Frankel, L. K. and Bunzel, Bessie. *Health of the Worker: How to Safeguard It*. N. Y., Funk, 1924. 78p. 30¢.

Hygiene and sanitation in factory and shop.

Goldberg, R. W. *Occupational Diseases in Relation to Compensation and Health Insurance*. N. Y., Columbia Univ. Press, 1931. 280p. \$4.50.

"The purpose of this volume is to review the various hazards to which many health workers are being regularly exposed, and to determine whether a system of health insurance can be applied to meet the large number of cases of occupational diseases and industrial poisons."

Hayhurst, E. R. *Personal Health* (for industrial workers). N. Y., McGraw, 1927. 279p. \$3.

"Written to meet the demand for a small, practical book that will serve the busy person in shop or office as a health guide or medical advisor."

McCord, C. P. and Allen, F. P. *Industrial Hygiene for Engineers and Managers*. N. Y., Harper, 1931. 336p. \$5.

Considers the many-sided nature of the problems of industrial hygiene and shows how they may be solved.

Resnick, Louis and Carris, L. H. *Eye Hazards in Industrial Occupations*. N. Y., National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, 1924. 247p. \$2.50.

The types of eye injuries sustained in industries; precautionary measures which should be employed; relation of refractive errors and diseases of the eye to accident; industrial lighting; and first aid to eye injuries.

Mental Hygiene

Beers, C. W. *A Mind That Found Itself*, an autobiography. (Revised edition). Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran, 1931. 399p. \$2.

A vivid picture of Mr. Beers' memories of the disturbed period he experienced between his twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth year.

Blatz, W. E. and Bott, Helen. *Management of Young Children*. N. Y., Morrow, 1930. 354p. \$3.

Positive methods of discipline. A handbook for parents and study groups.

Burnham, W. H. *The Normal Mind*. N. Y., Appleton, 1924. 702p. \$3.50.

Mental health of normal children. Applies the psychology of association in mental hygiene and emphasizes the importance of education and health in the early habit-forming years.

Burnham, W. H. *The Wholesome Personality*. N. Y., Appleton, 1932. 713p. \$3.50.

Presents the scientific conception of the normal integrated personality, emphasizing the normal rather than the pathological.

Groves, E. R. and Blanchard, P. M. *Introduction to Mental Hygiene*. N. Y., Holt, 1930. 467p. \$4.

The origin and development of mental hygiene, and its psychiatric and psychological background.

Hart, Bernard. *Psychology of Insanity*. 4th ed. N. Y., Macmillan, 1931. 191p. \$1.

Recent developments in abnormal psychology written for the lay person as an introduction to the understanding of mental abnormality.

Jackson, J. A. and Salisbury, H. M. *Outwit-*

- ting Our Nerves.* 2d ed. N. Y., Century, 1932. 420p. \$2.50.
How the individual may arrive at a more healthy attitude toward the fears and annoyances of everyday life.
- Menninger, K. A. *The Human Mind.* N. Y., Knopf, 1930. 477p. \$5.
The nature of the human mind written with a view to equipping the layman, the student, and the professional, with the means of coping with its abnormalities.
- Pratt, G. K. *Morale, the Mental Hygiene of Unemployment.* N. Y., National committee for mental hygiene, 1933. 64p. 25¢.
Outlines in broad human strokes the patterns of feeling and action common to all of us in these insecure times.
- Pratt, G. K. *Your Mind and You: mental health.* N. Y., Funk, 1924. 70p. 30¢.
Explains the simpler mental mechanisms that control our conduct and thoughts, and a few of the danger signals that warn of disaster ahead.
- Richards, E. L. *Behavior Aspects of Child Conduct; with a foreword by Adolf Meyer.* N. Y., Macmillan, 1932. 299p. \$2.50.
Summarizes the present-day point of view on the adjustment of the child to home, school and environment.
- Riggs, A. F. *Intelligent Living; with an introduction by Dr. Frederick Tilney.* Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran, 1929. 230p. \$2.
Discusses the right relations in friendship, marriage, and family life necessary to intelligent living.
- Thom, D. A. *Everyday Problems of the Everyday Child.* N. Y., Appleton, 1927. 349p. \$2.50.
Discussion of the mental life of children as it affects their physical and social well-being.
- Thom, D. A. *Normal Youth and its Everyday Problems.* N. Y., Appleton, 1932. 368p. \$2.50.
A discussion of the problems of adolescence; written for parents, teachers, camp directors and others interested in the training and development of youth.
- Social Hygiene**
- De Schweinitz, Karl. *Growing Up.* N. Y., Macmillan, 1928. 111p. \$1.75.
The story of reproduction and birth for boys and girls between the ages of six and twelve. It is written in story form to be read either to or by the child, or to be used by the parents in answering the questions of the child.
- Ellis, Havelock. *Little Essays of Love and Virtue.* Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, Doran, 1922. 187p. \$1.50.
A fine interpretation of the meaning and place of sex in life in harmony with science, human nature and social needs.
- Exner, M. J. *The Sexual Side of Marriage.* N. Y., Norton, 1932. 252p. \$2.50.
Discusses the potentialities of sexual and emotional factors in making for misery or happiness in marriage. Written for young people contemplating marriage and for those who are experiencing difficulties in their married life.
- Galloway, T. W. *Sex and Social Health.* N. Y., American Social Hygiene Assn., 1924. 360p. \$2.50.
Analyzes the sex problems and presents a philosophy and technic for dealing with them.
- Gray, A. H. *Men, Women, and God.* N. Y., R. R. Smith, 1923. 199p. \$1.50.
An inspirational discussion of the problems of sex from the churchman's point of view, but based in general on sound scientific principles.
- Groves, E. R. and Ogburn, W. F. *American Marriage and Family Relationships.* N. Y., Holt, 1928. 497p. \$4.50.
The subject is treated with a completeness never before attempted.
- Gruenberg, B. C. *Parents and Sex Education.* 3d rev. ed. N. Y., Viking press, 1932. 112p. \$1.
An explanation of the nature and psychology of the child for parents of children under school age, with a statement of the principles and methods of educating the child in matters of sex.
- Hood, M. G. *For Girls and the Mothers of Girls.* N. Y., Bobbs, 1914. 151p. \$1.75.
A straightforward book presenting the facts of life for girls and their mothers in simple language.
- Kinberg-von Sneidern, Julia and Sundquist, Alma. *Sex Hygiene.* N. Y., Holt, 1926. 114p. \$1.75.
An objective treatment in small compass. A reference book for parents and teachers.
- Moore, H. H. *Keeping in Condition.* Rev. ed. N. Y., Macmillan, 1919. 136p. \$1.20.
This book deals with sex hygiene as a part of a well-rounded program of physical training for older boys.
- Popenoe, P. B. *Conservation of the Family.* Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1926. 266p. \$3.
A guide book which traces the influence of heredity in human development. Addressed primarily to parents.
- Spencer, A. G. *The Family and its Members.* Phila., Lippincott, 1923. 322p. \$2.50.
The relationship of each member of the monogamous family as it changes to meet new social demands.
- U. S. Public Health Service. *Sex Education, a symposium for educators.* Wash., D. C., Gov't printing office, 1927. 58p. Single copies free.
Although intended primarily for teachers this uniformly valuable collection contains helpful suggestions for the guidance of parents.
- Food and Health**
- Crumbine, S. J. and Tobey, J. A. *The Most Nearly Perfect Food; the story of milk.* Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1929. 292p. \$2.50.
Milk, its story through the ages, its place in the promotion of health, its sanitation, its distribution, culinary use and its valuable products.
- Graves, L. G. *Foods in Health and Disease.* N. Y., Macmillan, 1932. 390p. \$3.50.
A book for the non-professional—the housewife, business man or woman, food producer and distributor—as well as for doctor, dietitian and nurse.

Rose, M. D. S. *Feeding the Family*. 3d ed. N. Y., Macmillan, 1930. 459p. \$5.

"Of the many books written on nutrition, this is unquestionably the best. It is thorough and absolutely reliable, practical and helpful to the whole family."

Wynne, S. W. *Diet and Weight Control*. N. Y., Liveright, 1932. 223p. \$1.

The book includes both a regimen for losing weight and also for gaining it; sets forth the scientific principles of nutrition and brands some of the much advertised "cures" for what they are—brazen frauds.

Personal Hygiene and Disease Prevention

Brown, Lawrason. *Rules for Recovery from Tuberculosis*. 5th ed. Phila., Lea, 1928. 244p. \$1.50.

"The best seller for years among books in this class. Written to help patients avoid the many blunders that are easily made."

Cannon, W. B. *The Wisdom of the Body*. N. Y., Norton, 1932. 312p. \$3.50.

This great physiologist explains how by regulating body temperature, blood pressure, salt content of the blood, sugar reserve, and other factors, the human body preserves the stability or homeostasis that constitutes health.

Clendening, Logan. *Care and Feeding of Adults*; with doubts about children. N. Y., Knopf, 1931. 317p. \$2.50.

Health information for the sophisticated and the cynical presented in the Menckenesse manner.

Clendening, Logan. *The Human Body*. N. Y., Knopf, 1927. 399p. \$2.50.

"Told in a vigorous style, with plenty of human interest protruding, personal hygiene is presented in an attractive manner. Some of it is the unsupported opinion of the author, but most of it is authentic and all of it is interesting."

Elwyn, Adolph. *Yourself, Inc.* N. Y., Brentano, 1930. 320p. \$3.50.

The author regards the human body as a mighty commonwealth peopled by countless citizens varying in size, shape, and professional activity. The story is told with simplicity and charm.

Gallichan, W. M. *Youthful Old Age*; how to keep young. N. Y., Macmillan, 1929. 236p. \$2.50.

Sensible advice on how to eat and drink and exercise, so as to keep fit when old age comes.

Haggard, H. W. *What You Should Know About Health and Disease*. N. Y., Harper, 1928. 538p. \$5.

A concentrated, simplified course in anatomy, physiology, general medicine and hygiene. Intended primarily for the intelligent layman, for college students and for employers and engineers in charge of labor.

Harvey, B. C. H. *Simple Lessons in Human Anatomy*. Chicago, American Medical Association, 1931. 435p. \$2.

As we read the book we catch much of the author's own enthusiasm and wonderment at the "marvelous craftsmanship of nature."

Joslin, E. P. *Diabetes, its Control by the Individual and the State*. Cambridge, Mass.,

Harvard univ. press, 1931. 70p. \$1.

A useful volume on diabetes control for the layman.

Laird, D. A. and Muller, C. G. *Sleep: why we need it and how to get it*. N. Y., Day, 1930. 214p. \$2.50.

Some of the questions asked and answered are: Why should work make us tired? What happens to us while we sleep? How much sleep do we need? An unusually well written book stimulating not only interest in sleep but in healthful living.

Lewis, Park. *What Every One Should Know About Eyes*. N. Y., Funk, 1928. 70p. 30c.

Deals with sight conservation safeguards, and discusses nearsightedness, squint, pink-eye, etc.

Mayer, Edgar. *The Curative Value of Light*. N. Y., Appleton, 1932. 175p. \$1.50.

Facts about light therapy—what it can do, what it cannot do. The author goes thoroughly into the subject of health lamps and describes apparatus, technique, dosage, dangers, and benefits.

National Health Series of the National Health Council. N. Y., Funk, 1924-1931. 24v. 30c each.

The topics covered in these small volumes include cancer, diabetes, care of the eyes, the mouth, the feet, prenatal care, sex hygiene, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, industrial hygiene, etc. Each book is written by an expert in his particular field.

Park, W. H. and Williams, A. W. *Who's Who Among the Microbes*. N. Y., Century, 1929. 302p. \$3.

Describes simply and accurately the most important facts known that help us determine how and why some microbes are harmful to man, others harmless and still others helpful.

Potts, John. *Getting Well and Staying Well*. St. Louis, Mosby, 1930. 221p. \$2.

A book for tuberculosis patients, public health nurses and doctors.

Snow, W. F. *Venereal Diseases*; their medical, nursing, and community aspects. N. Y., Funk, 1924. 59p. 30c.

A non-technical discussion of the cause, spread, treatment, cure, prevention of gonorrhea and syphilis, and related social hygiene questions.

Tobey, J. A. *Cancer*; what everyone should know about it. N. Y., Knopf, 1932. 313p. \$3.

The nature, history, type, location, diagnosis and treatment of cancer; its prevention and control, false cures. One chapter is devoted to famous persons who have had cancer, a list which includes the Bonapartes, Presidents Cleveland and Grant, Gladstone and James Russell Lowell.

Whitney, J. S., comp. *Facts and Figures About Tuberculosis*. N. Y., National Tuberculosis Assn., 1931. 63p. \$1.

An attractive compilation of statistical information on all social phases of tuberculosis.

Williams, J. F. *The Business Man and His Health*. N. Y., McGraw, 1932. 175p. \$2.

Presents important hygienic considerations with respect to modern life and modern living conditions.

Williams, J. F. *Personal Hygiene Applied*. 4th ed. Phila., Saunders, 1931. 520p. \$2.25.

One of the best books of this type.

3

The Open Round Table

In Search Of Two Periodicals

ONE OF our readers is in search of Millerite literature published in the forties. He has visited a number of American libraries and corresponded with others. Two periodicals thus far he has been unable to obtain. They are as follows:

Day Dawn, published in Canandaigua, New York, by O. R. L. Crozier, 1846 and 1847.

Jubilee Standard, published in New York City by Samuel Sheffield Snow. He is particularly anxious to secure a copy of the issue for March 1845.

Any library having either of these periodicals is requested to notify the undersigned and specify whether the files will be lent or under what conditions they may be consulted.

—GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,

Librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

Bogle Memorial Contributions Requested

THE A.L.A. committee which is charged with the duty of raising funds for a scholarship in memory of Miss Bogle has decided not to carry on an intensive drive for contributions until conditions improve.

The committee wishes, however, to keep this project alive in the consciousness of librarians. Those who can give now are urged to do so. State, regional, and local library clubs can perhaps give this their attention now. Contributions of any amount are welcome. Pledges, with partial payments, may be made. Checks should be sent to A.L.A. headquarters, with a note requesting that they be credited to the Bogle Memorial.

—RALPH MUNN, *Chairman*.

A Letter To Mr. Shaw

I FIND myself as far as possible from agreement with the ideas in your note about the new D. C. book in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* of February 15, 1933.¹

Static society, static spelling, static speech are no longer possible, and, as I see it, they are more undesirable than impossible. The topic of the static is just about unthinkable to the modern

mind. That mind, however, is still struggling with the task of enlightening the many who are so completely "stuck fast in yesterday" that they can think and act only to the end of staying where they are and of holding back the would-be forward going. Fortunately, nature has a method of cutting off the influence and finally the life of those whom she finds to be "dead above the ears" whether at forty, or earlier or later. Unfortunately her alternation of generations to the end suggested, ultimately removes from this sphere—we hope to some unknown compensations—even those who do keep alive enough to maintain the forward look and action that the world most needs; but each new generation comes equipped with even more progressiveness. The evolutionary principle is rapidly becoming more effective in contributing to the wisdom of society.

To me the logic of the above, and of other considerations related thereto is that the "unpardonable sin" in me would be to hesitate to align myself with any and all movements to promote social improvement, or to set up obstacles before those who are going to the better day.

You grant the need of bettering English in spelling and set up (apparently) the need of such bettering in pronunciation as an argument against going ahead with either. To me that is logic reversed. Each demands the other and neither opposes the other in any degree.

Any one of Mr. Dewey's five or six reasons for simplified spelling should be enough to enlist every forward-looking mind in a crusade to go to so needed a goal. To one who is awake to see this any implement is a proper vehicle for the advance of spelling reform.

"Offensiv orthografi" and "subversiv speling" are the gods to which ignorance and fossilized prejudices bow down. An up-to-date mind will have none of them. To find "bright hope" in heading back for the swamps of yesterday can't qualify anybody for the duties of today. To think that general sanity is with the bogged-up minds that are smug and satisfied in the presence of English spelling—that see beauty in its most horrible examples—is not, I must think, to prepare one's self for the duty and the privilege of leadership or of living tomorrow.

Let us honor and applaud Mr. Dewey for his clear-visioned leadership, and not seek to tear down his good work in the name of such dubious virtues as characterize those who call us to worship the gods of things as they are, even when admitting that they should not be so.

—F. G. FRANKLIN, *Reference Librarian,
Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.*

¹ Shaw, Robert K. "Spelling Reform and D. C. Classification." *LIB. JOUR.* 58: 166.

Among Librarians

Necrology

GEORGE H. MORTON, for sixteen years (1911 to 1927) librarian of Hitchcock Hall at the University of Chicago, died on March 24 at the age of 89.

GRACE SHELLENBERGER, librarian of the Davenport, Iowa, Public Library since 1920, died on March 29 after a long illness. She was president of the Iowa Library Association in 1923.

Appointments

ARLETA ANDERSON, Denver '32, is in charge of the Colorado School of Mines Library, Golden Colorado, during the absence of the librarian, Mary F. Holt.

JEAN P. BLACK, Washington '32, has been appointed librarian of the Museum of Fine Arts in Seattle, Wash., starting May 1.

IRMA S. GOLDY, Denver '32, has recently been appointed secretary at the University of Denver School of Librarianship.

ROSALIE H. HELD, St. Louis '32, has been appointed assistant librarian of the St. Louis University School of Medicine Library, Mo.

DARTHULA WILCOX, Columbia '28, recently in charge of the Seligman Library of Economics in the Columbia University Library, is now librarian of the Austin, Texas, Public Library.

MARGARET L. WILSON, Columbia '31, has been appointed children's librarian of the Beverly Hills, Cal., Public Library.

REBECCA R. WRIGHT, Albany '08, has been appointed librarian of the Crandall Library, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Married

ELIZABETH A. CAVEN, Columbia '32, was married to William E. Seely on July 29, 1932.

VIOLET GODDARD, cataloger of the Carnegie Public Library, Enid, Okla., was married to Mr. Sylvester Haskell Davis, of Colorado Springs, January 30.

ELEANOR HEATH, Drexel '31 and Frederick F. Young were married in July 1932.

ANNA C. HINKEL, Drexel '32 and Robert Martin Miller were married on June 17, 1932.

JULIET B. IGLEHART, Columbia '32, and Milton Offut were recently married.

DORIS KELLOGG, Columbia '31, and Irwin Tinklepaugh were married in the fall of 1932.

LILLIAN Y. KLEIN, Pittsburgh '28, was married to Mr. Milton Pollak of Brooklyn, N. Y., on December 18, 1932.

MARGARET MACLEOD, children's librarian of the Decatur, Ill., Public Library, was married to John P. Davidson of Hibbing, Minn., on January 4. Mrs. Davidson is continuing her work in the library.

MARY AUSTIN MANN, Columbia '29, was married to the Rev. Joseph R. Walker on January 28, 1933.

DOROTHY PARK, Drexel '31 was married August 25, 1932 to Wilfred B. Walcott, Jr.

The Calendar Of Events

May 3-4—South Carolina Library Association, annual meeting at Charleston, S. C.

May 6—New Jersey School Librarians, Spring meeting at New Brunswick, N. J.

May 10-11—North Carolina Library Association, annual meeting at Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.

May 15-16—Montana Library Association, annual meeting at Missoula, Mont.

May 17—Connecticut Library Association, spring meeting at Olin Memorial Library, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

May 18-19—North Dakota Library Association, annual meeting at Carrington, N. D.

May 18-20—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 22-24—American Association for Adult Education, annual meeting at Jones Memorial Library, Amherst, Mass.

May 30—Washington Library Association, special luncheon meeting at Empress Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

May 29-31—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Victoria, B. C.

May 31-June 2—Montana State Library Association, annual meeting.

June 5-7—Massachusetts Library Club, annual meeting at The Northfield, East Northfield, Mass.

June 12-17—New York Library Association, forty-third annual meeting at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

June 14-17—Minnesota Library Association, annual meeting at Minneapolis, Minn.

October 16-18—Special Libraries Association, twenty-fifth annual meeting at Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 16-21—American Library Association, annual meeting at Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 16-21—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting in connection with the American Library Association.

October 26-27—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at Jackson, Miss.

November 1-3—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Lincoln, Neb.

From The Library Schools

Denver

IN RESPONSE to requests for courses of value to children's librarians, school librarians, and teachers, the University of Denver School of Librarianship has opened one of its Spring quarter elective courses to those who are concerned with problems of children's reading. This course, called Children's Books for Public and School Libraries, is taught by Helen L. Butler.

Michigan

SUMMER courses in Library Science at the University of Michigan will begin June 26 and end August 18. First-year courses in Cataloging and Classification of Books, Book Selection and Ordering for Libraries, Library Administration, Care and Use of Ephemeral Material, Reference Work and Bibliography, The Making of the Book, and Special Libraries and Special Collections are offered. Courses primarily for graduate students will consist of: National and Regional Bibliography, Seminars in College Library Administration, Special Administrative and Bibliographical Problems, and United States Public

Documents, Bibliography of American History and Literature, and Library Buildings and Their Equipment. Information as to admission, fees, entrance requirements, and hours of credit will be sent on request.

Pennsylvania

THE SUMMER Session Library School of The Pennsylvania State College for employed librarians, and those under appointment to positions, will present an enlarged six weeks curriculum for the summer of 1933. Intermediate courses in Cataloging and Subject Headings and in Reference Work and Bibliography supplementing the elementary work of previous Summer Sessions and a six weeks course in Children's Library Work and Literature will be presented. The elementary work of previous years will also be given. Credit towards a Bachelor's degree at The Pennsylvania State College will be offered to those with academic standing completing the courses. For bulletin of information address Willard P. Lewis, librarian, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

Classified Advertisements

30¢ per line—minimum charge \$1

For Sale

THE FOLLOWING are offered to public libraries for the first time by our Library Department. The books are in new condition with dust wrappers at incredibly low prices. Discounts, which are already deducted, range from 40 to 75 per cent. Camelot Books, 325 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

<i>Byron in England</i> , Chew	(5.00)	1.65
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<i>Early Book Illustrations in Spain</i> , Lyell	(25.00)	10.00
<i>Letters of Shelley</i> , Ingpen, 2 Vols.	(7.50)	2.95
<i>The Bridge</i> , Frank Brangwyn	(10.00)	2.95
<i>Collecting Antiques</i> , Menzies	(10.00)	3.95
<i>Good Morning America</i> , Sandburg, signed	(15.00)	3.50
<i>First Steps in Collecting</i> , Vallois	(10.00)	3.95
<i>Shelley's Lost Letters to Harriet</i> , Hudson	(3.50)	1.25
<i>Babylonian Art</i> , Harcourt Smith	(7.50)	3.50
<i>Development of Light Opera</i> , Mackinlay	(6.00)	2.50
<i>Bridgeman Art Library</i> , Giotto, Velasquez, Dürer	(1.00)	50¢ each

Write for our miscellaneous catalogs and advise if you wish a salesman to call on you with complete line.

Positions Wanted

COLLEGE and library school graduate with experience desires position. Interested in reader's advisory, reference, children's, circulation or library extension work. D10.

AFTER June 15, in business or public library—East; living salary. Practical experience circulation work plus present study under University Extension. D11.

Wanted

SECOND HAND 9- or 12-drawer Lib. Bur. card catalog with rods. Oak pref. State price. L. L. Keck, Joint Reference Library, 850 E. 58th St., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale

A.L.A. *Booklist*, v. 14-18, and 20, 1917-22, and 1923-24. Librarian, Hudson Guild Library, 436 W. 27th St., New York City.

LIBRARIANS

Let us help you with your staff problems. We may have just the person you need! We have a large enrollment of well trained Librarians, qualified for all branches of library work and all types of positions. We save you time and labor.

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WINDSOR, CONN.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

DRAGON TREASURE. By Adolph Paschang. Longmans. \$2.

Two boys, one a Chinese and one an American, meet as fellow captives in the bandit's hiding-place in the old Stone Stairs Temple. They become good friends and often talk of escaping and returning to their homes. One day an opportunity comes and the two boys flee, pursued by yelling bandits. They have a hard time but finally elude their followers only to fall into more adventures when they explore the Three Dragons Temple where they actually find the treasure which has been hidden for many years. The boys are recaptured by two of the bandits and escape a second time only because interested spectators agree to take them to a magistrate and the bandits, fearful of the law, disappear. We leave them in the hands of friends who promise to see them safely home. The lovely drawings by Kurt Wiese make very attractive headings for each chapter.

—FAITH L. ALLEN.

ADVENTURES OF PERRINE. By Hector Malot. Rand. \$1.25.

The classic stamp is upon *The Adventures of Perrine* by Hector Malot, long familiar to French children under the title *En Famille*. Its appearance in a new dress, the Windemere Series of Young People's Classics, translated by Gil Meynier and Edith Heal, and illustrated in full color by Milo Winter, is the signal for special notice. Young America has read and will continue to read the story of the twelve-year-old French orphan girl, who made her way from Paris to Maracourt, where she became a part of the French factory, owned by her grandfather. How she found him and won a place in his home and his heart, her pluck and her courage form a story of appeal. The Windemere Classics are not designed for rough riding, but this one bids fair to become a favorite in the county where classics are favored.

—NORA CRIMMINS.

GHOSTS OF THE SCARLET FLEET. By Rear Admiral E. R. G. R. Evans. Farrar. \$2.

Wildier than Sabatini and bloodier than Jack London is this verbose swashbuckling tale of the Spanish Main. In a series of impossible catastrophes, the boy hero, probably a descendant of Jack Hazard and Phil the Fiddler, proves himself more righteous, courageous and clever than all of his adult associates put together. The story ran serially in *Boys' Life* and was a selection of the Junior Literary Guild. Libraries can get along without it.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON.

ROUGHY, THE DOG WHO RAN AWAY. By Diana Thorne. Illus. by author. Putnam. \$1.

Roughy romps through the pages of this very doglike picture book. He is irresistible and his adventures are exciting and real and will delight children and grown-ups alike. The artist-author is a well-known etcher of dogs and knows dogs so well that her drawings are filled with living motion and real dog character. Roughy is unfailingly amusing because he is just a dog living a dog's life in a dog's way, and grown-ups will buy the book for children because they like it themselves.

—EMMA BROCK.

THE LAND OF ONLY IF. By Webb Farrington. Farrington Memorial Assn. Little and Ives. \$3.

A complete edition of poems for children, arranged by Dora Davis Farrington. The book is divided into five parts as follows: The Night Wind; Aliand; Urbania, all hitherto unpublished excepting a few poems printed in magazines; Cher Ami; and Songs and Pageant. The book is beautifully made as a memorial to Mr. Farrington but as a contribution to poetry for children it is a disappointment. The poems are concrete, simple in figures and language, interesting in theme, but the rhythm is unsuited to the theme. His prose introductions to some of the longer poems are far more sympathetic and compelling than the poem.

—ALICE E. BROWN.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE IN THE WOODS. By Susan Smith. Illus. by Helen Sewell. Minton. \$2.

In a bright red cover, as a Christmas book should be, this simple and unaffected story of an out-of-door Christmas in the Maine woods has the quality of old Christ Child legends. Out in the snow-covered woods seven Christmas fires melt the snow from the Christmas tree and it is hung with silver balls and stars. When it is really dark at five o'clock the guests come and the donkey and the pet lamb and the goat and the red and white oxen. And while the carols are being sung, a strange child, the baby from next door, wanders in and the picture is complete. The illustrations by Helen Sewell are an essential part of the book and wholly in sympathy with the story and are beautifully designed. The book is altogether charming and will be loved by children in story hours and in Christmas stockings.

—EMMA BROCK.

BLACKTHORN. By Katherine Adams. *Macmillan*. \$2.

Again Miss Adams has successfully combined her usual ingredients in this historical story for girls; two or three charming young maids and an equal number of brave lads, a slight mystery, a hint of love, good adventure, and a happy ending. This tale, historical through atmosphere rather than event, deals with upper class life toward the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign in England. Meredith, the young Irish heroine, is kidnapped to be held as hostage in Ireland. Her brave attempt to escape and the unexpected finding of her father hitherto thought of as dead keep the interest aroused. A wholesome, well-written story but like Miss Adams' last book, *Thistle Inn*, it leaves one with a sense of unreality not so true of her earlier stories.

—HELEN NEIGHBORS.

GARRAM, THE CHIEF. By Herbert Best. Illus. by Eric Berry. *Doubleday*. \$2.

This book carries on the story of *Garram the Hunter* who on the death of his father, chief of the Hillman, refuses to be made the new chief of his tribe. Since the elders will not waive tradition and allow him to work out his own ideas of justice and reform, with a few loyal youths he goes to the old ancestral fighting ground at Yarr and after many difficulties and much fighting he founds a new tribe. The story is a bit jerky in the telling but gives a picture of Africa that is entirely different from the usual African story of white men adventures and big game hunting. It is full of the prowess, wisdom, and ideals of universal youth. A book for older boys which should not fail to create greater understanding of an alien people through sympathy with the problems and adventures of its modern youth.

—HELEN NEIGHBORS.

GOOD LUCK, LIEUTENANT! By Russell Gordon Carter. Illus. by Harold L. Barrows. *Little*. \$2.

Off to war go Tuck and Eric from the Paris that is gay with "outfits" that are on leave. They have been together at training camp and are confident that they will not long be second "looies." Their first discomfiture comes when they are to join their companies and find that they are to travel not, as they have been told all officers do, in first class compartments, but in third class with wooden seats and many French soldiers eating bread and garlic and singing. But later, rain and mud, snipers, shells, lack of food, sickness and no relief finally make "40 hommes, 8 chevaux" look like heaven. This is distinctly a treatise against war and a personal experience, but it seems to lack the fusion of emotion which would make it a fine book.

—ISABEL McLAUGHLIN.

THE YOUNG RAVENELS. By Elsie Singmaster, with illus. by Hattie Longstreet Price. *Houghton*. \$1.75.

It has become the custom to look to Elsie Singmaster for books competently handled, sincere in spirit, and of a subtle outgiving of a true American fragrance of living. Father Ravenel is an artist living near Frederick, Maryland. Heartlessly, however, the State Legislature adjourns without paying Father what it owes him. Then to the four astounded young Ravenels gathered at the breakfast table it is announced that Mother is to leave for the school year, journey to Chicago and again become assistant to her friend the head of a large private school. Brave as each one is, and desirous of helping out the situation the struggle of that winter is supreme. The play of boy and girl humor lightens the worries. Miss Singmaster shows her understanding of adolescents in her creation of situations, sometimes ridiculous or trifling in themselves, but of the utmost gravity to the young participants. *The Young Ravenels* can be heartily recommended to girl readers—and some women—as one of Miss Singmaster's liveliest and truest tales.

—ISABEL McLAUGHLIN.

TOWER LEGENDS RETOLD. By Bertha Palmer Land. *Beacon*. \$2.

"The aim is not to give historical or geographical facts, but to record the characteristic tales that blend with a few of the noble towers of the earth," and the aim has been accomplished. The Egyptian, Grecian, Chinese, Belgian, Spanish, Italian, Indian, French, Irish and American towers stand "midway between fact and poetry, and the legends relating to them, more often than not, look in these two directions." A bibliography and notes add value to a book illustrated by Rosamond Lane Lord, which has reading and reference value for the adolescent group.

—NORA CRIMMINS.

BEHIND THE PURPLE MASK. By Josephine Chase. *Penn*. 50¢.

"No brutality or lust appears in these books; they are simply interesting and thrilling stories of what can be accomplished by girls in the way of crime detection." So runs the blurb. The story behind it is impossible, sensational, and absurd.

—CLARA E. BRED.

THE WONDER ROCK. Written and Illus. by Ryah Ludins. *Coward*. \$1.50.

The story of two Indian children who fall asleep upon a magic rock which grows until only the wisdom and patience of the lowly caterpillar can save them. The hand printed text and bright pictures make the book attractive, but it is not outstanding or essential to a library collection.

—LOUISE HETHERINGTON.

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